# The New-York Times.

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# TELEGRAMS.

## Promulgation of the French Senatus Consultum.

## Terrific Hurricane in the North of France.

## DEATH OF LADY PALMERSTON.

## Sumner Preparing Another Foreign Policy Speech.

## The Present State of Affairs at Avondale.

## Effect of the Recent Engagements in Cuba.

## FRANCE.

### The Senatus Consultum—A Synopsis of the Official Document.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the text of the Senatus Consultum, which is promulgated in the name of the Emperor, and is signed by ROUHER and countersigned by DUVERGIER. The following is a synopsis of the document:

ARTICLE I. The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif have the privilege of initiating laws.

ART. II. The Ministers are dependent on the Emperor; they deliberate under his presidency, are responsible, but can only be impeached by the Senate.

ART. III. The Ministers may be members of either Chamber; they have free access to and the right to speak in both.

ART. IV. The sittings of the Senate are open to the public, but on demand of five members the Senate may go into secret session.

ART. V. The Senate, after pointing out modifications in a bill, may send it back for further consideration to the Corps Legislatif. It may in any case oppose the promulgation of a bill, and in such case the bill cannot be presented in the Corps Legislatif again during the same session.

ART. VI. The Corps Legislatif elects its own officers at the opening of each session. The Senate and the Corps Legislatif make their own internal regulations.

ART. VII. Every individual member of the Senate and Corps Legislatif has the right of interpellations. Votes of confidence or want of confidence (*ordres de jour motivés*) can be adopted, but they must be referred to the Bureaus as a matter of right whenever the Government demands it, and the Bureaus will then appoint a commission to consider the matter, on whose report the Corps will decide whether to accept or reject the vote.

ART. VIII. No amendment of a bill can be discussed unless it has been previously sent to the committee which considered the bill, and also communicated to the Government. If the Government and the committee disagree on the amendment, the Council of State shall pronounce its opinion, but the final decision rests with the Corps Legislatif.

ART. IX. The budgets are presented and voted by chapters and articles.

ART. X. All modifications in customs or postal tariffs made through treaties with foreign nations will require a law to make them binding.

ART. XI. The relations of the Emperor, Senate and Corps Legislatif are changed only in so far as they are modified by this Senatus Consultum. Their formal intercourse will be settled hereafter by Imperial decree.

ART. XII. Certain articles of the Constitution, inconsistent with the above provisions, are abrogated.

### Rumors of a Contemplated Abdication—Napoleon Reported to be Well Again.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Paris letter published here to-day says the rumors of a possible abdication foreshadow a not improbable event. As the Emperor is liable to returns of his sickness, incapacitating him from business, many think his son's majority will be proclaimed on his next birthday.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The official newspapers to-day announce that NAPOLEON is well.

### A Destructive Storm—The Emperor's Health.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—A fearful hurricane has swept over the north of France, causing much damage to crops and other property.

The Emperor did not go out to-day on account of the severity of the weather.

## SPAIN.

### The Recent Disturbances Quelled—Comments on a Letter from Mr. Fish—The Continuation of the Regency.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The disorders have been quelled and the city and country are tranquil. The Government has advised General PRIM, therefore, that his speedy return is unnecessary.

The *Imparcial* newspaper, to-day, publishes a recent letter from Mr. FISH, the American Secretary of State, to Minister HALE, and comments favorably upon it.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The rumor that the Regency under Marshal SERRANO will be extended is gaining ground. All parties in Spain are favorable to the proposition.

### The Spanish and French Revolutions Compared—Supremacy of the People Unsettled.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Times* to-day contrasts the French revolution of 1848 with the present revolution in Spain. In the former the people ruled. When the power given to General CAVAIGNAC was turned against them, the people's sovereignty, after a short but terrific struggle, fell. In Spain the army governs; yet the army, though ruling, has neither conquered nor fought for its power. A struggle with the people is always imminent; but the contending forces are unequal, and the odds are against the people. Among the Spanish statesmen there is no CAVAIGNAC. They try stratagem, corruption and surprise, but dare not employ force. The revolution has hardly moved a step, and the whole affair lies in a nut-shell. As from the beginning, the question is still whether the army or the people are to have the upper hand.

### Sixteen Thousand Troops for Cuba—A Carlist Band.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—Sixteen thousand troops are now ready to sail for Cuba.

A small band of Carlists is reported in Catalonia. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

### General Sickles' Note Again—More About Cuban Reinforcements.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is reported here that General SICKLES' late note to the Spanish Government declares that though the United States have not yet recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents, still, if the situation there is not modified soon, they will take steps to that end.

Spain is about to dispatch 24,000 reinforcements to Cuba. The first detachment, 6,000 strong, will embark during the present week.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The *Imparcial* (newspaper) confirms the report that 24,000 soldiers will be sent to Cuba, and states that the merchants of Havana have raised 9,000,000 reals for their pay.

### The Duke of Aosta for King—What Victor Emanuel Says About it.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—King VICTOR EMANUEL, of Italy, in reply to overtures made to the Duke of AOSTA in connection with the Spanish throne, declares that his son shall never reign in a free country unless by the unanimous call of its Constitutional Chambers.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### The Boat Race—A Return Match Hoped For.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Land and Water* (newspaper) hopes the Oxford crew will make a return match with the Harvards, and that the race will be as well fought as the last. A better contest cannot be expected.

### The Stowe-Byron Story—Another Witness in Court—The Bishop of Exeter.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A letter in the *Telegraph*, to-day, asserts that Lord BYRON did not meet Mrs. LEIGH from a period before his marriage until after the separation from Lady BYRON.

The Bishop of Exeter will resign as soon as the arrangements for the change are completed.

### Death of Lady Palmerston.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Lady PALMERSTON, widow of the late Lord PALMERSTON, died yesterday.

## PORTUGAL.

### Republicanism Extending—New Organizations Forming.

LISBON, Sept. 12.—The Republicans are extending their influence in Portugal, and their organizations are increasing in number.

## THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

### Action of the King of Belgium—No Official Delegate to be Sent.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.—The Belgian Government declined to join Bavaria in carrying out Prince HOHENLOHE's policy respecting the forthcoming Ecumenical Council. The Government has also determined to send no official delegate to the Council.

## THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

### The London Times on the Subject—The Jealousy of the Porte.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Times*, in an article on the Turco-Egyptian affair, trusts the controversy will have the effect to improve the relations of the Sultan and the Viceroy. The jealousy of the Porte was excited more by suspicion than by actions. The Viceroy having given assurances, and the Porte having conveyed warning, Turkey and Egypt may agree well. If the advice addressed by each to the other be followed by both, it will be better for themselves and for Europe.

## PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

### An Engagement on the Parana—Lopez's Forces Victorious.

LISBON, Sept. 11.—The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro has arrived here, bringing dates from the hostile armies on the Parana to the 29th of July. The news is quite important. According to a Paraguayan account, a sharp engagement had occurred between the Brazilians and the Paraguayans, in which 200 of the former and 60 of the latter were killed. Owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground the Paraguayans were unable to pursue. News from Brazilian sources say the allies were continuing their preparations to attack LOPEZ in force.

### Minister McMahon on Lopez—A Defence of the Dictator.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A writer in to-day's *Standard* says that Mr. MCMAHON, the United States Minister to Paraguay, denies the charges which have recently been brought against President LOPEZ of Paraguay. He says LOPEZ is intelligent, polished and courageous, and conversant with European manners and diplomacy. Only two or three of the English desire to leave Paraguay, but they are too timid to express the wish.

## CUBA.

### Spanish Surveillance of the Mails—Udalta Sentenced Ten Years to the Chain Gang.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—It having become known that suspected parties were about to mail letters for the United States, the mails by the steamship *Missouri* were detained, and the letters, which are supposed to contain rebel intelligence, were registered.

The Court-martial in the case of UDALTA, Lieutenant-Governor of Bayamo at the outbreak of the rebellion, have found him guilty of treason, and he has been sentenced to the chain gang for ten years.

### Effect of the Recent Successes—The Morale of the Contending Parties—Devastation of the Island by the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—A Southern gentleman, who is visiting Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs for himself and his friends, writes from Cardenas, under date of Sept. 1, as follows:

"The news of the recent successes of the Cubans near Puerto Principe, Sagua la Grande and Las Tunas has given an impetus and new life to the patriot cause, which will prove irresistible. The enthusiasm of the Cubans knows no bounds. They are rising *en masse* and flocking to the liberating army by hundreds. The Spanish openly assert that the revolution will be successful; that the Spanish force is almost destroyed, and that Spain cannot send sufficient reinforcements to regain the positions lost by these battles. It is reported that the Cubans in these engagements fought with great determination and daring, and showed a discipline equal to that of regular troops. The Spanish troops everywhere are demoralized; they have no confidence in their commanders, nor have the officers confidence in their soldiers. Many of the regulars are known to sympathize with the Cubans. The revolution, I honestly believe, will succeed, and the independence of Cuba be attained. The outrages perpetrated upon inoffensive and helpless people by the volunteers and their friends are of the most revolting character, and exceed even those perpetrated by the Indians on the frontiers of the United States. Everywhere evidences of these outrages can be seen—buildings burned, churches destroyed, and hundreds of homeless, starving wanderers.

This once beautiful and luxuriant island is now a barren waste, and, should the war be prolonged six months, it will be almost uninhabitable. Even now all along the eastern coast of the island the people are on the very verge of starvation, and are dying by hundreds from disease superinduced by want."

### Railroad Consolidation—The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Road.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Articles of consolidation were signed to-day by the Louisville and Frankfort, and the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad Companies. The road will hereafter be known as the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company. They have now in successful operation 175 miles of the road.

### Destructive Fire in Northern New-York—The Business Part of a Village Burned.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A terrible fire destroyed most of the business part of Martinsburg, Lewis County, on Friday morning. The fire was kindled by incendiaries, under the steps leading to the Good Templars' Lodge-room. The following property was destroyed: Lovejoy's Hotel, loss estimated at $13,000; insured for $4,500; GEORGE LOCKLIN, drug store—loss $4,000, insurance $1,000; D. WETMORE, shoe store—loss heavy, partially covered by insurance; PHILLIPS & MUNROE, harness makers—loss part of stock, no insurance; WILLIAMS & DUNTON, dry goods—loss $7,500 on building and stock, insurance $3,000; LEVI HOUGH, groceries—loss heavy. The total loss was $30,000, and the total insurance $16,000.

## WASHINGTON.

### Sumner's Foreign Policy versus General Grant's—The Late General and Cuba—The "Holocaust of Death"—The Post Office Deficiency Unexpended—The Western Book Fraud Cases.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is good reason to believe that Senator SUMNER, who is to preside at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, at Worcester, on the 22d inst., designs on that occasion to make an important and possibly very significant speech on the present condition of public affairs. He is known to be dissatisfied with the present attitude of the Administration on the foreign questions, Cuba and *Alabama* claims, and will strongly oppose any movement for the recognition of Cuba, to which he fears the Administration is already committed. He is for maintaining the high ground of non-interference, thus enforcing a great moral example upon England's attention, and increasing by its effect the enormity of her wrong-doing in the hasty and complete recognition of the Southern rebels in 1861.

GENERAL RAWLINS' PUBLIC LABOR.

Among the incidents attending General RAWLINS' illness and death, it may be stated that at the last Cabinet meeting he attended—that of Tuesday, Aug. 31—the Cuban question was discussed at length, and Secretary RAWLINS made a very long, very able and very forcible speech in favor of recognition, concluding when much exhausted, the effort being altogether too much for his delicate condition. It irritated and inflamed his lungs to such a degree that it materially increased the hemorrhage which followed, and ended his life. His last public service in the National Councils was an emphatic appeal in behalf of Cuban independence.

THE CLERGY ON THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The pastors of several of the churches here to-day made touching allusions to the "holocaust of death" during the past week, in the coincident death of Secretary RAWLINS, Senator FESSENDEN, the victims of the Avondale mine horror, together with the loss of life by the great storm in the East. One clergyman called attention to the mortuary record of 1869, with "the names of a RAYMOND, a RAWLINS and a FESSENDEN engraven upon the tablet of the year."

THE POST OFFICE EXPENSES.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, Postmaster-General RANDALL reported an estimated deficiency in the appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, of $3,700,000. The accounts for the year have been closed, and Postmaster-General CRESSWELL exhibits an unexpended balance of this appropriation of $1,500,000.

THE BOOK FRAUD ON THE REVENUE.

It was reported recently that a compromise had been effected between the Government and BELL & DALDY, book publishers of London, the parties interested, so that the large invoices of books seized in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other Western cities, last Spring, for fraudulent entry, should be released. This is an entire mistake. In the only suit brought to trial, that at Cincinnati, the Government obtained judgment. The parties then coolly proposed that they would settle the judgment in that case, provided they could have a release in all the others, which were precisely the same in character. This was rejected and the suits will all be pushed by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and doubtless with the same result as at Cincinnati.

NAVY.

The *Tallapoosa* leaves here to-morrow with stores for the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE USE OF REVENUE VESSELS FOR PLEASURE.

An order was issued by Secretary BOUTWELL some time ago prohibiting the use of revenue boats by Collectors and other Custom-house officials for mere pleasure excursions.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE REVENUE LAWS IN VIRGINIA.

Captain JAMES BURNES, of Company K, Fifteenth United States Cavalry, has been ordered to Virginia with a detachment of twenty men, to enforce the Revenue laws.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

President GRANT is expected to return to Washington on Tuesday next, and remain. It is scarcely probable the repairs now in progress at the Executive Mansion will be completed before that time.

## SENATOR FESSENDEN.

### The Services in the First Unitarian Church, Portland—Distinguished Persons Present—Honors to the Memory of the Statesman.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—The funeral services of Senator FESSENDEN took place at the First Parish Unitarian Church at 10:30 yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. BAILEY, the pastor, officiating, assisted by Dr. CARRUTHERS, the oldest settled minister in the city.

The edifice was thronged, the crowd filling the vestibule and reaching into the street. Among the distinguished persons present were Ex-Senators Foster of Connecticut, and Morrill, of Maine; Hon. John Lynch, M. C.; Ex-Governor Washburn, of Maine; President Harris and Professor Packard, who acted as pall-bearers with the Faculty of Bowdoin College, his *Alma Mater*; Senator Hamlin, Hon. James C. Blaine and Hon. Sidney Perham, Governor Chamberlain and Council, Judges Fox, Kent, Watton, Barrows and Goddard, with the Cumberland Bar, the Machigonne and Eastern Star Encampments of Odd Fellows, and the Mayor and City Council.

The exercises were two hours long, and of great solemnity. They consisted of a voluntary performed by KOTZSCHMAR, a chant by the church choir, reading of Scripture by Rev. Mr. BAILEY, and an address by Dr. CARRUTHERS, who paid a high tribute to this much lamented public servant, prayer by Rev. Mr. BAILEY, chant by the choir, closed by a touching prayer by Dr. CARRUTHERS. The funeral *cortége* was very long, including the persons and organizations above-mentioned, twenty carriages, and a procession of citizens.

The body was buried at the Western Cemetery, in the family lot, the city bells tolling while the procession moved. The city buildings were draped in mourning, all the flags in the city were at half-mast, and the public offices were closed.

### Funeral of John Bell, of Tennessee—Speeches by Ex-President Johnson and Others.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The funeral of Hon. JOHN BELL will take place to-morrow. At meetings of the Nashville Bar and of the citizens to-day, resolutions were passed eulogizing the deceased. The citizens' meeting was addressed by HENRY S. FOOTE, Ex-President JOHNSON and others. Mr. JOHNSON spoke of Mr. BELL as a statesman and patriot with whom he had disagreed politically, but to whom he was pleased to pay a tribute, due to his eminent worth and unwavering honesty.

### The New Carillon of Bells at Buffalo—Their First Performance.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The carillon of bells manufactured in France for St. Joseph's Cathedral in this city, having been mounted in the tower of the edifice, large crowds of citizens of all denominations assembled at the Cathedral and filled the neighboring streets to listen to the first performance of the bells, forty-three in number and the third largest chimes in the world. They are worked by a key-board. Attached to the carillon and independent of the key-board is a clock, which, by delicate machinery, is made to play any required tune on the bells by means of 128 hammers arranged on the outside of the bells. The clock also strikes the hour, half and quarter hours. In honor of the first performance of the bells, Bishop RYAN celebrated Pontifical High Mass this morning, officiated at Vespers in the afternoon and preached a sermon in the evening, the carillon being played by the organist of the Cathedral.

## THE AVONDALE CALAMITY.

### The Inquest Begun—The Testimony Given Yesterday—Miners Not Present in Force—They are Represented by the Presidents of Their Unions—The Suspicion of Foul Play in the Fire Strengthened by the Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 11.—The inquest began at 11 A. M. to-day in Shupp's Hall, Plymouth, Esquires WADHAMS and ENO acting as Coroners. The following is the testimony of to-day:

*C. H. Wilson, M. D.*, sworn: The cause of the death of the men found in the mine was the inhaling of carbonic acid gas, producing asphyxia.

*Christopher Savage*, sworn: I am familiar with the Avondale Mine, and was a footman in it; I was not at work Monday morning, and was last in the mine on Saturday; there was then a fire in the furnace, which had been kindled on the 2d inst., after the suspension; there was always good air in the mine up to the time of the accident; the flue of the furnace was cut through solid coal and attached to the shaft by a brick-work shaft; it was pretty wet at the time of the fire; the furnaceman in charge at the time commenced on the 2d of the month; there was another man there before the suspension; there was always a general feeling among the men that the shaft might take fire, and, if it did, all would be lost, but no one ever suspected that it would take fire from below; hay was carried loose down the shaft in a car, the stable boss going in the same car; I do not know whether he carried an open light or not; I have been connected with the Avondale Mine from the time of its construction; the Union Mine is immediately below Avondale; I think there would have been little difficulty in making a gangway between the two mines; there was no other means of ventilation, egress or ingress to the Avondale Mine, except the one shaft, which was 230 feet deep; the brettice in the interior was all of wood; there was a stable and tool-house of wood in the mine a short distance from the bottom of the shaft; Evan Hughes, the inside foreman, feared fire from a defect in the flue and some time ago had it repaired. (This witness was examined at great length by several persons, but he was not a miner and had little definite knowledge on the points in dispute.)

*Conrad Lee*, sworn- "I was the outside foreman of Avondale Mine; Lyman Minnick attended at the head of the shaft on Monday morning; it was his first day in that capacity; I was not present when the fire was discovered; had no idea how it originated; there was no fire about the top of the shaft to have caused it; never knew of a man to go down with hay and have a light with him; I have been down in the mine half a dozen times, and observed matters when down; the wood work in the mine begins at the bottom of the shaft furnace, and was not connected with it by wood; the draft was very strong in the flue; never saw any sparks in it; the fire in the shaft broke out about a quarter before ten A. M.; the fire was kindled in the furnace about half-past six A. M.; two days before work started I heard Evan Hughes, the inside foreman, say he intended to drive a tunnel so as to make a second entrance to the mine, and to take men and mules in and out that way; it would have been nearly done then but for the suspension; there was no up-draft in the carriage-way of the shaft; I considered Hughes and his predecessor careful, prudent, experienced miners; Hughes, however, was not a man of many ideas; one object was apt to engross his attention, whatever it might be; he did not encourage the idea of driving a tunnel through from Avondale to Union mine; he said it would injure his ventilation and bother him with water; I am convinced that every mine should have two openings.

*Charles Wilcox*, sworn: I was ticket boss of Avondale Mine; I was at the top of the shaft when Palmer Steele went down; I did not see him go down, that is, I did not watch; a number of cars were hoisted from the mine after he went down before the fire was discovered; the first I saw of the fire it was at the head of the flue above the mouth of the shaft; I supposed it came from the new fireman not knowing exactly how to build his fire; the flame shot up very rapidly; no effort was made to extinguish it; we had no time or facilities; there were two large tanks of water two hundred feet distant, used for supplying water to the boiler; they had no hose attachment.

*Anson Dunn*, sworn: I was in the shaft the morning of the fire; I went down at nine o'clock A. M. to get work; I remained three-quarters of an hour, and saw a number of men down there; several talked with me and said it was a good place to work; I promised to go to work in the mine next morning; I went past the furnace and back in the mine; everything so far as seen was all right; there was no wood in the furnace, it contained simply a mass of coal; in going up the shaft I saw no fire or indication of fire anywhere; I saw no steam or smoke and felt no heat; I think I got out of the mine about forty-five minutes past nine A. M.; I then went home; immediately across the river, just as I got home, I saw the breaker on fire. [This witness was the last person who ascended the shaft prior to the fire.]

*Thomas Roney* sworn: I was engineer at the Avondale Mine; I know where the furnace was located; it was about ninety feet from the bottom of the shaft; I have assisted in kindling a fire in it; I never heard any fears of it expressed by any one; I know that the brettice was on fire once before; that fire was in the flue-way, and had no connection with the shaft. (Witness was here cross-examined by HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Mining Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Coal Company, which developed that there had been trouble between him and the Avondale miners, and they had prohibited him from working in the mine.)

Phillips then asked the witness if he had ever said that if he could not work there, no other d——d bugger should? He denied that he had ever used such expressions. The witness corroborated the previous testimony, that prior to the suspension, Evan Hughes had been engaged in boring a tunnel back so as to make a second passage to the mine, Hughes saying the mine was not safe. Witness and Thomas Morris, one of the killed, had been engaged in the tunnel.

*Isaac Thomas*, sworn: I worked in the Avondale mine two years; was last in the mine Saturday; I never heard that there was any danger from the furnace, and am certain that if men had had another outlet they would have escaped; the time consumed in erecting the barricade would have sufficed for them to have reached the second outlet before they were suffocated; I believe that the shaft did not take fire from the furnace, and always will; since the fire I have been down in the shaft, and find in the centre the brettice is not burned at all, only blackened; at the bottom it is burned; that occurred from the fire falling from the top; while I am sure that the fire did not originate from the furnace, I am unable to say how it did begin; I have seen currents of air in mines strong enough to carry small pieces of boards, but do not believe that the currents in Avondale could have carried a piece of burning board the distance from the furnace to the air-way; I never knew of any fire in the brettice; that fire spoken of by the previous witness was in the cross-way; as soon as it occurred, the Company took down the wood brettice and put up one of brick.

*Thomas E. Davies*, sworn: I worked in the Avondale shaft ten months, and am familiar with it; I don't believe that the fire began from the furnace, but it must have originated near the tunnel, as it is burnt there more than anywhere else; I believe something was thrown on the brettice; I believe it was set on fire; I feel positively certain it could not have originated from the furnace; I have seen men in the flue, between the air-way and the furnace, after a fire had been kindled; the current is strong enough to carry sparks from the furnace to the air-way; but I am sure those sparks could not have set fire to the brettice in the air-way, even if sparks had been so carried.

*Alex. Weir*, sworn: I was engineer of the mine some time ago; I told Hughes there was danger of fire in the shaft, my reason being that when I went down to pack pumps I was troubled by the heat, especially on the air-way side.

*Geo. Morgan*, sworn: I have been connected with mining since I was 10 years of age; speaking as an expert, I believe that every mine should have two openings to be safe; I was among the first to go down the Avondale shaft after the fire; the top of the brettice is burned completely, but from seventy-five feet below the top of the shaft down to within twenty-five or thirty feet of the bottom, it was not burned at all; but below it was; I do not believe that the fire originated in the bottom; if it had, it would have been burned all the way up; I did not notice inside of the brettice, but am certain that the fire began a long way from the bottom; the guides along the side of the brettice, after three or four lengths from top, show no sign of fire whatever; at the bottom, again, they are burned; I believe this fire at the bottom was kindled by the burning debris falling from above; I have been in this valley, as a miner, eleven years, I know of many mines operated as the Avondale is; far too many, and I remember one other shaft that was burned—Buttonwood Shaft Mine, years ago, but no lives were then lost.

At this point a question was asked, to which MORGAN answered that he supposed it was intended to condemn the system of working in mines with only one outlet, in which he heartily agreed. HENRY W. EVANS, who was acting as mouthpiece for the miners, then said that that was just what miners intended to condemn. They knew that to work in a mine with one outlet was dangerous, and had known it all these years; but they must work in them or starve, and they intended on this occasion to show precisely to what perils they are exposed by the one-outlet system. This speech was followed by an outburst of applause by the miners present, which was promptly suppressed by the Magistrate.

*Thomas Thomas*, sworn: I have been a miner for thirty years; I am sure that a one-shaft mine, especially with a wooden building over its mouth, is extremely dangerous; I have had many conversations with old miners concerning such places, and it was always agreed that in case of fire not a man would come out alive; in the case of Avondale I do not believe that the fire originated from the furnace; it was too distant.

At this point the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday next at 9 A. M. It has been agreed that some one of the miners shall conduct the examination of the witnesses, which will greatly expedite future proceedings. The following circular has been issued by the Relief Committee:

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 11, 1869.

The Relief Committee appointed during the disaster at Avondale met last evening at the First National Bank, Plymouth, and organized permanently by electing E. C. WADHAMS President, H. GAYLORD Treasurer, and W. LANISON Secretary. A Committee of seven persons was appointed to look after and supply the immediate wants of the afflicted, to furnish them their requirements for at least one week, to take a census of the families of the unfortunates, and to report their action at the meeting to be held Monday evening, and also to devise a system for an equitable distribution of funds and other contributions. It is requested that persons into whose hands contributions are placed will forward the same to H. GAYLORD, at the First National Bank of Plymouth.

(Signed) E. C. WADHAMS,
President of Committee.

### Services in the Churches of Scranton Yesterday—Bitter Feeling of the Miners Unabated—The Firing of the Shaft Fully Believed—National Enmity Excluded from the Motives to the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 12.—In the various churches of this city, reference was made to-day to the Avondale calamity by the ministers, and especially by those of that section called Hyde Park, where the miners reside. Some of the discourses were of great power, deeply moving the listeners. This being the first Sabbath since the catastrophe, the churches were fully attended, and the audiences very attentive. There is little subsidence of the feeling among the miners concerning the disaster, and the new theory developed by the testimony is discussed with vehemence, and the probability that the incendiarism will be proved is eagerly canvassed.

The bitterness of the miners is the natural result of seeing one hundred and eight of their comrades brought dead from the fatal shaft, and they have said things in their wrath that cooler judgment will not justify, nor do they justify them. It is generally sincerely believed that the shaft was fired, but no miner is so unjust now as to charge the crime upon any nationality. Nor is it even supposed that the person committing the horrible act intended to accomplish the death of a single miner, but only to frighten them, and stop the working of the mine for an indefinite period. The Welsh miners, especially the leading men, do not admit the possibility of such depravity as would be required to fire the shaft, with the knowledge that the result would be the death of every human being in the mine. Acrimonious feeling exists and always has between the Welsh and other nationalities, but it has never produced any outrage of consequence upon either person or property, and the nationality that suffered almost exclusively by the disaster is ready now to admit that it is not likely that the first outbreak of vengeful feelings would have been of such a diabolical character. That the shaft was fired they believe, but not with the intention to take life.

The evidence to be taken on Tuesday or the succeeding days will include that of several intelligent and experienced miners and persons connected in various capacities with the mines, which will be interesting and important. The arrangements now made will effect the taking of pertinent testimony rapidly, and thus clear the case of a mass of verbiage that threatened to bury it. At best the inquest promises to be protracted.

### The Relief Fund—Amounts Received by the Plymouth Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 12.—Subscriptions for the relief of the Avondale sufferers has begun to reach the Treasurer, HENDERSON GAYLORD, at the First National Bank, Plymouth. The following have been received up to Saturday night:

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel Bonnell, Jr., New-York | $100 |
| Frishmutch & Co., Philadelphia | 100 |
| A. T. McClintock, Wilkesbarre, Penn | 100 |
| Mrs. Mallaby, Garrison's, N. Y. | 10 |
| F. L. Dubois, Chelsea, Mass | 5 |
| W. H. Post, Yonkers, N. Y. | 30 |
| National Stock Exchange, New-York | 500 |
| A New-York gentleman | 20 |
| W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, N. Y. | 100 |
| Samuel Cary, New-York | 20 |
| Second National Bank, for citizens of Scranton | 1,000 |
| Citizens of Bloomsburg, Penn., by Cashier Tustin | 400 |
| Total amount thus far received | $3,385 |

### The Southern Crops—Cotton in Louisiana and Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The crop prospects are less favorable. The cane is backward. It is reported that caterpillars are damaging the cotton in several parishes.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—Cotton-picking has fully begun, but it is feared that a large portion of the crop will be lost through the inability of the planters to obtain hands in some localities. They are offering $3 per day, and cannot obtain them at that price.

### A Break in the Erie Canal—A Twenty-four Hours' Delay.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—This morning a breach occurred in the Erie Canal at the old aqueduct in this city. The sixty-three mile level was drawn down to-day for repairs, and all the boats are aground. This will delay navigation at least twenty-four hours.

### Fire in Newburg—The Powelton House Stables Burned.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12—The stables of the Powelton House, at this place, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

### Heavy Gale.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 12.—A heavy northeast gale is prevailing, and the steamer *Magnolia*, which sailed for New-York, is detained in Tybee Roads.

### Death of a Prominent Shipping Merchant of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—JOHN R. PENROSE, a well-known shipping merchant, of the firm of PENROSE & BURTON, died suddenly in the street yesterday.

### Homicide Near Pittsburg—Jealousy the Cause.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—JOHN GRIMES, of MOORHEAD's iron mill, shot JAMES SHOVLIN, of the Eliza Furnace, last night, at Arthur Station, near this city. The men have been paying their addresses to BARBARA GANT, and SHOVLIN, being rejected, threatened to whip his rival. GRIMES, hearing of this, and meeting SHOVLIN at GANT's boarding-house, shot him in the side while BARBARA and her father were present. GRIMES surrendered himself to escape the vengeance of the furnace people. SHOVLIN died this morning.

## POLITICAL.

### The Philadelphia Democrats—The City Ticket Broken Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Considerable commotion has been caused in the Democratic Party here by the resignation of S. GROSS FRY, a candidate for City Treasurer. A meeting of the various candidates was held yesterday, at which it was determined that all should resign and take measures to form a new ticket. A crowd of outsiders, however, attended the meeting, and insisted on nominating a ticket much more objectionable to the party than the present one, and the meeting broke up, the understanding being that none of the candidates should withdraw unless all did together. To their surprise a card appears to-day from Mr. FRY, withdrawing and advising the other candidates to do so. Another meeting of candidates was held to-day, but the result is unknown. The effect of this break-up of the ticket so near the election is believed to be injurious to the success of the Democratic Party.

### The San Francisco Election—The Recount Finished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The recount of the vote of the city has been completed.

Discrepancies were discovered in nearly every ward. SELBY's majority is 110.

## PRINCE ARTHUR.

### He Starts Again on His Tour—The Provinces Dissatisfied with its Rapidity—From Hopewell to St. John—Demonstrations Along the Route—Reception at St. John—The Ball—His Future Movements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1869.

Prince ARTHUR has once more started on his tour through the New Dominion. He has had a brief rest of three days in the woods, during which he has shot nothing except partridges, and has not even heard a moose. The remainder of his journey through the Province of New-Brunswick seems to be characterized with unseemly haste. He will push on through a sparsely-populated part of the country, stopping no longer than is actually necessary for food and rest. This hurry is anything but gratifying to the people of the Province. The general opinion seems to be that his long delay in Halifax, visiting everywhere, and accepting any and every invitation, and then staying in St. John, a larger and more important city, but half a day, is a great slight to the latter place. This action furnishes another argument for the annexationists; they are not slow in imputing his long visit to Nova Scotia as a piece of diplomacy, in which he is made the tool of the Government. Nevertheless, he has been heartily welcomed to St. John, and everything has been that can be done to embrace the pleasure of his visit.

FROM HOPEWELL TO SHEDIAC.

The Prince, with all his traps, shooting and fishing implements and luggage, left the hunting grounds in Guisboro County early Sunday morning, and reached the Hopewell station at 2:30 o'clock. A half-hour's ride in the special train brought the party to Pictou Landing, where they embarked on the gunboat *Dart*, which was in waiting for them. Among the others on the *Dart* were Mr. CARVELL, the Government Railway Manager, and one or two correspondents. They reached Point-du-Chene, the terminus of the European and North American Railway, at 8 o'clock, and were shortly on their way to Shediac, where the train stopped to allow the inhabitants the privilege of seeing his Royal Highness.

RECEPTION AT SHEDIAC.

Preparations had been made to display as much loyalty as possible in the short time afforded. The usual display of flags was made, and the usual address was inflicted upon the Prince. In firing the salutes a painful accident occurred, which resulted in a man named COLLAMORE having his arm blown off. At Petitcodiac, besides the addresses there was the unusual spectacle of an original hymn, set to the tune of the National Anthem, sung by the children of the Sunday school. At Sussex, too, an address was presented amid other demonstrations of welcome made. From Sussex the train hurried on at the rate of forty miles an hour till it reached St. John.

PREPARATIONS IN ST. JOHN.

The preparations in the City of St. John were full and complete. The people had begun to arrange for the festivities weeks ago, and everything connected with the reception showed that great care had been taken to make it perfect. The City of St. John is not so rich in flags as the City of Halifax; hence the display of bunting and streamers was far inferior both in numbers and variety. The ships in the harbor showed but little, and the "Scotch mist" which enveloped everything made the display seem still more insignificant. The day was proclaimed a holiday, and nearly every store not interested in the preparations for the ball, and the confectionery and cigar stores showed a formidable barrier of wooden shutters before their windows. The streets were filled with people during the earlier part of the day, but at noon they were deserted. Upon reaching the railway station, the reason was evident. If the whole population were not in the square, on the railroad bridge and in the streets near, there certainly were very few absent. Every class was represented, from the prominent merchant and the fine lady down to the smallest *gamin*. The station was closed completely, the large doors at each end were shut, and the small door at the side was guarded by two watchful porters. Those admitted were Lieutenant-Governor WILMOT and Staff, Colonel L. V. THURGAR, of the City Rifles, Mayor ALWARD and the corporate authorities, the officers of Her Majesty's steamship *Eclipse*, the officers of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders—two companies of which formed the guard of honor—and deputations of the St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Societies and the Mechanics' Institute, each of the latter with an address. The Bench, the Bar and the Pulpit also had its representatives. The station was swept and garnished; a strip of Brussels was laid from the edge of the platform to the reception room, which was neatly and handsomely fitted up. Flags were festooned by the side of the door, and evergreens and flowers were interwoven in a very tasty manner over the windows. The hour at which the train was to have arrived passed, and a telegram came instead: "The train has not passed Rothesay yet; it is three-quarters of an hour late." The company received the news in good humor, but the next dispatch was still more displeasing to a few present. This said that the Prince could receive but two addresses. The reason for this was probably that the sentiments proper for replies were beginning to be threadbare, and that responses to eight addresses would be too many to compose without using much repetition.

RECEPTION AND ADDRESSES.

Soon after 1 the train arrived, ushered into the depot by the cheers of the multitude outside. Lieutenant-Governor WILMOT stepped into the car, greeted his Royal Highness, and gave him his hand in alighting from the train. The little crowd passed into the reception room and formed a small circle about Prince ARTHUR and the Governor. The latter is a very handsome, old gray-headed man, tall and straight, and in his new and costly uniform, covered with silver braid, made a very fine appearance. The City Clerk, clothed in his official gown—a new one, in honor of the occasion,—then read, in a very distinct and measured tone, the following address:

*To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick William Albert, K. G., &c., &c., &c.:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, beg leave to approach Your Royal Highness for the purpose of heartily welcoming you to New-Brunswick, and we seize with the highest satisfaction the opportunity of renewing these assurances of loyalty and devotion to the throne of your ancestors, which, in the last century this corporation tendered personally to your illustrious grandfather, the Duke of KENT, during his residence in this city, and more recently to his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

We have every reason to hope that the military career upon which you have entered will be alike honorable to yourself and conducive to the renown of the Empire, and that it may long continue to be a source of maternal pride and gratification to our most gracious Sovereign, whose Queen-like virtues and moral worth are alike justly appreciated by her devoted subjects in this Dominion (who rejoice in her beneficent rule) and the millions of the great nation on this continent, with whom it is our desire to maintain and cultivate in amity and good neighborhood the most friendly relations compatible with our firm allegiance to your royal mother our beloved Queen.

We earnestly pray that it may please a kind Providence happily to prolong your youthful years, and that He by whom alone Princes reign may vouchsafe to your Royal Highness uninterrupted continuance of every blessing of this life.

A. ALWARD, Mayor.

Prince ARTHUR bowed and handed the velvet silk-lined case to Lieutenant PICKARD, who in turn handed him an address, which he read as follows:

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John:*

GENTLEMEN: The welcome given me in the course of my rapid journey through New-Brunswick led me to anticipate a hearty reception at St. John; but the demonstrations made here to-day have far surpassed all my expectations, and I cannot sufficiently thank you.

Your expressions of loyal attachment and devotion to the Queen are most gratifying, and you may rest assured that Her Majesty will receive them with pleasure.

I rejoice that an opportunity has been afforded me of visiting this town, which plays so important a part in the commercial interests of this Dominion.

That this prosperity may not only continue, but largely increase, will ever be the constant prayer of myself, as it is the earnest wish of the Queen, our Sovereign. ARTHUR.

The city officials then stepped back, and the Justices of the Peace advanced to the front, and their Clerk, who seemed to fully appreciate the dignity of his position, read this address:

*To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick William Albert, K. G., &c., &c., &c.:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: We, the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, while we would not unduly obtrude ourselves upon your Royal Highness, are loath to allow even so brief a visit from a son of our beloved Queen to pass without tendering him a respectful and hearty welcome. In common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of her Empire, we also gladly hail every opportunity to reiterate the declaration of our fealty and devotion to her whose life and reign have added so much lustre to a throne already illustrious for ten centuries.

It is some years since the Prince of WALES favored these Provinces with a visit, and many then foremost to receive and honor him have passed away from earth, but the same sentiments of love and loyalty to his and your royal mother which then greeted him everywhere, everywhere greet you now, and are but the echoes of similar salutations with which, in the Colonies most widely distant from us, the Prince ALFRED has just been everywhere enthusiastically received.

That Her Gracious Majesty may long be spared thus to live in the affections of her people, and that your Royal Highness may derive pleasure, health and benefit from your intended residence in this part of her Dominions is our sincere hope and humble prayer.

In testimony whereof we, the said Justices in Special Session convened, have caused the seal of Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the said city and county to be hereunto affixed under the hand of the Chairman, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1869.

A. ALWARD, Chairman.

H. W. FRITH, Clerk of the Peace.

His Royal Highness replied as follows:

*To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John:*

GENTLEMEN: I thank you from my heart for this address; but it needed not your assurances to make me aware of the devotion to the Queen of all classes in this Dominion.

Throughout have I found, in the anxious desire to welcome me, reiterated proofs of the loyal attachment to Her Majesty's throne and person, and most earnestly do I hope that your labors as Magistrates may be lightened by the contentment and good order of all those around you.

ARTHUR.

These ceremonies being over, the Lieutenant-Governor, Prince ARTHUR, Colonel ELPHINSTONE and Mayor ALWARD entered a carriage together; the other gentlemen present took those which followed and drove to the Court-house. Here the children of the Sunday Schools, numbering nearly 2,000 were gathered. There were nearly 8,000 people in the crowd which surrounded them. When Prince ARTHUR approached they sang "God Save the Queen," to which an additional verse was appended. The new stanza is as follows:

"Lord from thy throne above,
The riches of thy love
On Arthur pour!
Grant him all good, we pray;
Keep every ill away;
Be Thou his guide and stay
For evermore!"

The carriages then drove on, making a short drive around the town. The windows were full and looked white with waving handkerchiefs. The Prince was then taken to the Waverley House, the hotel at which the Prince of WALES stopped during his visit in St. John. Here the multitude remained quietly gaping at the windows for about an hour, when His Royal Highness came out on the balcony and bowed. He was received with cheers, and the crowd gradually thinned out, but until he left the hotel for the ball, there was a constant gathering before the hotel.

PROCESSION AND BALL.

In the evening, long before it became completely dark, the sky was illumined with bonfires. The small boys of the city had been rolling tar barrels and empty crates to convenient street corners, and at night they were quickly lighted. At 9:30 the firemen appeared with their torches at the Waverley, and accompanied His Royal Highness to the ball. The illuminations on the route were not numerous, but were very brilliant. In some places sheets of colored tissue paper placed over the panes added to the brilliancy of the scene; the Western Union Telegraph office was thoroughly lighted up, and an electric light increased the splendor of the building. Across the front of the Waverley Hotel were the words

"CEAD MILLE FAETHE."

The firemen proceeded toward the rink, preceded, accompanied and followed by an admiring crowd. Upon arriving at the ball, which took place in the Victoria Skating Rink, the dancing began at once, the Prince opening the ball with Mrs. HARDING, wife of Sheriff HARDING, well-known in the United States as the agent and as it were proprietor of the famous Paris crew. The Skating Rink is one of the finest places for a large ball which was ever built, and its fine decorations only added to the beauty of the interior. The band of the Sixteenth Regiment furnished the music, and a guard from the Seventy-eighth was present. About two thousand persons were in attendance, and yet there seemed to be no crowd at all. At 1 o'clock, after long and tedious waiting and considerable impatience, supper was announced, and the room was rapidly filled. The excellent fare was soon disposed of; the Prince danced once or twice more and went away, but the multitude remained till the sky began to grow red in the East.

HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

To-morrow Prince ARTHUR will go to Fredericton, where he will hold a reception and have a dinner; Thursday he will go by stage to Woodstock, sixty miles; Friday to Tobigne, fifty miles; Saturday to Little Falls, seventy miles; Tuesday to Riviere du Loup; thence to Quebec, but whether by rail or steamer is as yet undecided.

TURNER.

### Burned to Death in a Furnace.

*From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Sept. 10.*

SILAS BOWEN, of Perry, was fatally burned at West Great Works, on Wednesday afternoon, by falling into a furnace for burning the waste of a saw mill. He was not missed and his fall was not witnessed. His body was discovered by another man who wheeled a load of edgings to throw into the furnace. He was taken out as soon as the fire could be extinguished, little more than a shapeless mass. His death was probably instantaneous. He had just commenced work, not having been in the employ of the proprietors more than an hour. Mr. BOWEN was the last of a family of five sons, three of whom, with their father, were killed in the late war

# SEWARD ON ALASKA.

## The Ex-Secretary's Speech in Sitka.

### His Account of his Trip and his Opinion of the Country.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD was officially received at Sitka, Alaska, on Thursday, Aug. 12. He embraced the opportunity to make a somewhat elaborate speech, which we give in full below, as we find it published in the Portland *Oregonian* of Aug. 31:

CITIZENS OF ALASKA, FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: You have pressed me to meet you in public assembly once before I leave Alaska. It would be sheer affectation to pretend to doubt your sincerity in making this request and capriciously ungrateful to refuse it, after having received so many and varied hospitalities from all sorts and conditions of men. It is not an easy task, however, to speak in a manner worthy of your consideration, while I am constantly on shipboard, as you all know, and am occupied intently in searching out whatever is sublime or beautiful or peculiar or useful. On the other hand, it is altogether natural on your part to say, "You have looked on Alaska, what do you think of it?" Unhappily I have seen too little of Alaska to answer the question satisfactorily. The entire coast line of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 10,000 miles, while the coast line of Alaska alone, including the islands, is 26,000 miles. The portion of the Territory which lies east of the peninsula, including islands, is 120 miles wide; the western portion, including the Aleutian Islands, expands to a breadth of 2,200 miles. The entire land area, including island, is 577,390 statute square miles. We should think a foreigner very presumptuous who should presume to give the world an opinion of the whole of the United States of America, after he had merely looked in from his steamer at Plymouth and Boston Harbor, or had run up the Hudson River to the Highlands, or had ascended the Delaware to Trenton, or the James River to Richmond, or the Mississippi no further than Memphis. My observation of Alaska thus far has hardly been more comprehensive. I entered the Territory at the Portland Canal, made my way through the narrow passages of the Prince of Wales Archipelago, thence through Peril and Chatham Straits and Lynn Channel and up the Chilcat River to the base of Fairweather, from which latter place I have returned through Clarence Straits to sojourn a few days in your beautiful bay under the shadows of the Baranoff Hills and Mount Edgecomb. Limited, however, as my opportunities have been, I will, without further apology, give you the impressions I have received.

Of course I speak first of the skies of Alaska. It seems to be assumed in the case of Alaska that a country which extends through 58° of longitude, and embraces portions as well of the Arctic as of the Temperate Zone, unlike all other regions so situated, has not several climates, but only one. The weather of this one broad climate of Alaska is severely criticised in outside circles for being too wet and too cold. Nevertheless it must be a fastidious person who complains of climates in which, while the eagle delights to soar, the humming bird does not disdain to flutter. I shall speak only of the particular climate here which I know. My visit here happens to fall within the month of August. Not only have the skies been sufficiently bright and serene to give me a perfect view, under the sixtieth parallel, of the total eclipse of the sun and of the evening star at the time of the sun's obstruction, but I have also enjoyed more clear than there have been cloudy days, and in the early mornings and in the late evenings peculiar to the season, I have lost myself in admiration of skies adorned with sapphire and gold as richly as those which are reflected by the Mediterranean. Of all the moonlights in the world, commend me to those which light up the Archipelago of the North Pacific Ocean. Fogs have sometimes detained me longer on the Hudson and on Long Island Sound than now on the waters of the North Pacific. In saying this I do not mean to say that rain and fog are unfrequent here. The Russian pilot GEORGE, whom you all know, expressed my conviction on this matter exactly when he said to me, "Oh, yes, Mr. SEWARD, we do have changeable weather nere sometimes as they do in the other States." I might amend the expression by adding that the weather here is a little more changeable. It must be confessed at least that it is an honest climate, for it makes no pretensions to constancy. If, however, you have fewer bright sunrises and glowing sunsets than southern latitudes enjoy, you are favored on the other hand with more frequent and more magnificent displays of the aurora and the rainbow. The thermometer tells the whole case when it reports that the Summer is cooler and the Winter is warmer in Alaska than in New-York and Washington. It results from the nature of such a climate that the earth prefers to support the fir, the spruce, the pine, the hemlock and other evergreens, rather than deciduous trees, and to furnish grasses and esculent roots, rather than the cereals of drier and hotter climates.

I have mingled freely with the multifarious population, the Tongass, the Stickeens, the Cakes, the Hydahs, the Sitkas, the Kootznoos and the Chilcats, as well as with the traders, the soldiers, the seamen and the settlers of various nationalities, English, Swedish, Russian and American, and I have seen all around me only persons enjoying robust and exuberant health. Manhood of every race and condition everywhere exhibits activity and energy, while infancy seems exempt from disease and age relieved from pain.

It is next in order to speak of the rivers and seas of Alaska. The rivers are broad, shallow and rapid, while the seas are deep but tranquil. Mr. SUMNER, in his elaborate and magnificent oration, although he spoke only from historical accounts, has not exaggerated—no man can exaggerate—the marine treasures of the Territory. Besides the whale, which everywhere and at all times is seen enjoying his robust exercise, and the sea otter, the fur seal, hair seal and the walrus, found in the waters which embosom the western islands—those waters, as well as the Eastern Archipelago, are found teeming with salmon, cod and other fishes adapted to the support of human and animal life. Indeed, what I have seen here has almost made me a convert to the theory of some naturalists that the waters of the globe are filled with stores for the sustenance of animal life surpassing the available productions of the land.

It must be remembered that the coast range of mountains which begins in Mexico is continued into the Territory and invades the seas of Alaska. Hence it is that the islands on the mainland, so far as I have explored it, we find ourselves in the immediate presence of black hills, or foot hills, as they are variously called, and that these foot hills are intertopped with ridges of snow-capped mountains. These snow-capped mountains are manifestly of volcanic origin, and they have been subjected through an indefinite period to atmospheric abrasion and disintegration. Hence they have assumed all conceivable shapes and forms. In some places they are serrated into sharp angular peaks, and in other places they appear architecturally arranged so as to present cloud-capped castles, towers, domes and minarets. The mountain sides are furrowed with deep and straight ravines, down which the thawing fields of ice and snow are precipitated, generally in the month of May, with such a vehemence as to have produced in every valley immense level plains of intervale land. These plains, as well as the sides of the mountains almost to the summits, are covered with forests so dense and dark as to be impenetrable except to wild beasts and savage huntsmen. On the lowest intervale land the cottonwood grows. It seems to be the species of poplar which is known in the Atlantic States as the Balm of Gilead, and which is dwarfed in the Rocky mountains. Here it takes such large dimensions that the Indian shapes out of a single trunk his war canoe, which safely bears over the deepest waters a phalanx of sixty warriors. These imposing trees always appear to rise out of a jungle of elder, alder, crabapple and other fruit-bearing shrubs and bushes. The short and slender birch which, sparsely scattered, marks the verge of vegetation in Labrador, has not yet been reached by the explorers of Alaska. The birch tree sometimes appears upon the river side, upon the level above the cottonwood, and is generally found a comely and stately tree. The forests of Alaska, however, consist mainly neither of shrubs, nor of birch, nor of cottonwood, but as I have already intimated, of the pine, the cedar, the cypress, the spruce, the fir, the larch and the hemlock. These forests begin almost at the water's edge, and they rise with regular gradation to a height of 2,000 feet. The trees, nowhere dwarfed or diminutive, attain the highest dimensions in sunny exposures in the deep canyon or gorges of the mountains. The cedar, sometimes called the yellow cedar, and sometimes the fragrant cedar, was long ago imported into China as an ornamental wood, and it now furnishes the majestic beams and pillars with which the richer and more ambitious native chief delights to construct his rude but spacious hall and palatial residence, and upon which he carves in rude symbolical imagery the heraldry of his tribe and achievements of his nation. No beam, or pillar, or spar, or mast, or plank is ever required in either the land or the naval architecture of any civilized State, greater in length and width than the trees which can be hewn down on the coasts of the islands and rivers here, and conveyed directly thence by navigation. A few gardens, fields and meadows have been attempted by natives in some of the settlements, and by the soldiers at the military posts, with most encouraging results. Nor must we forget that the native grasses, ripening late in a humid climate, preserve their nutritive properties, though exposed, while the climate is so mild that cattle and horses require but slight provision of shelter during the Winter.

Such is the island and coast portion of Eastern Alaska. Kla-kautch, the Chilcat, who is known and feared by the Indians throughout the whole Territory, and who is a very intelligent chief, informs me that beyond the mountain range which intervenes between the Chilcat and the Yukon Rivers you descend into a plain, unbroken by hills or mountains, very fertile, in a genial climate, and, as far as he could learn, of boundless extent. We have similar information from those who have traversed the interior, from the shore of the Portland Canal to the upper branches of the Yukon. We have reason, therefore, to believe that beyond the coast range of mountains in Alaska we shall find an extension of the rich and habitable valley lands of Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

After what I have already said I may excuse myself from expatiating on the animal productions of the forest. The elk and the deer are so plenty as to be undervalued for food or skins by natives as well as strangers. The bear of many families, black, grizzly and cinnamon; the mountain sheep, inestimable for his fleece; the wolf, the fox, the beaver, the otter, the mink, the raccoon, the marten, the ermine, the squirrel, grey, black, brown and flying, are among the land fur-bearing animals. The furs thus found here have been the chief element for more than a hundred years, of the profitable commerce of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose mere possessory privileges seem even at this late day too costly to find a ready purchaser. This fur trade, together with the sea fur trade within the Territory, were the sole basis alike of Russian commerce and empire on this continent. This commerce was so large and important as to induce the Governments of Russia and China to build and maintain a town for carrying on its exchanges in Tartary on the border of the two empires. It is well understood that the supply of furs in Alaska has not diminished, while the demand for them in China and elsewhere has immensely increased.

I fear that we must confess to a failure of ice as an element of territorial wealth, at least as far as this immediate region is concerned. I find that the Russian-American Company, whose monopoly was abolished by the treaty of acquisition, depended for its ice exclusively upon the small lake or natural pond which furnishes the power for your sawmill in this town, and this dependence has now failed by reason of the increasing mildness of the Winter. The California Ice Company are now trying the small lake of Kodiac, and certainly I wish them success. I think it is not yet ascertained whether glacier ice is pure and practical for commerce. If it is, the world may be supplied from the glaciers which, suspended from the regions of the clouds, stand forth, in the majesty of ever-wasting and ever-renewing translucent mountains, upon the banks of the Stickeen and Chilcat Rivers, and the shores of Cross Sound.

Alaska has been as yet but imperfectly explored. But enough is known to assure us that it possesses treasures of what are called the baser ores equal to those of any other region of the continent. We have Copper Island and Copper River, so named as the place where the natives, before the period of the Russian discovery, had procured the metal from which they fabricated instruments of war and legendary shields. In regard to iron, the question seems to be not where it can be found, but whether there is any place it does not exist. Dr. DAVIDSON, of the Coast Survey, invited me to go up to him at the station he had taken up the Chilcat River, to make his observations of the eclipse, by writing me that he had discovered an iron mountain there. When I came there, I found that, very properly, he had been studying the heavens so busily that he had but cursorily examined the earth under his feet; that it was not a single iron mountain that he has discovered, but a range of hills, the very dust of which adheres to the magnet, while the range itself, 2,000 feet high, extends along the river thirty miles. Limestone and marble crop out on the banks of the same river and in many other places. Coal beds, accessible to navigation, are found on Kootznoo. It is said, however, that the concentrated resin which the mineral contains renders it too inflammable to be used by steamers. In any case it would seem calculated to supply fuel requisite for the manufacture of iron. What seems to be excellent channel coal is also found in the Prince of Wales Archipelago. There are also mines at Cook's Inlet. Placer and gold quartz mining is pursued under many social disadvantages upon the Stickeen and elsewhere, with a degree of success which, while it does not warrant us in assigning a superiority in that respect to the Territory, does nevertheless warrant us in regarding gold mining as an established and reliable resource.

It would argue inexcusable insensibility if I should fail to speak of the scenery which, in the course of my voyage, has seemed to pass like a varied and magnificent panroama before me. The exhibition did not indeed open within the Territory. It broke upon me first when I had passed Cape Flattery and entered the Straits of Fuca, which separate British Columbia from Washington Territory. It widened as I passed along the shore of Puget Sound, expanded in the waters which divide Vancouver from the continent, and finally spread itself out into a magnificent archipelago, stretching through the entire Gulf of Alaska, and closing under the shades of Mounts Fairweather and St. Elias. Nature has furnished to this majestic picture the only suitable border which could be conceived, by lifting the coast range mountains to an exalted height and clothing them with eternal snow and crystaline glaciers.

It remains only to speak of man and of society in Alaska. Until the present moment the country has been exclusively inhabited and occupied by some thirty or more Indian tribes. I incline to doubt the popular classification of these tribes upon the assumption that they have descended from diverse races. Climate and other circumstances have indeed produced some differences of manners and customs between the Aleut, the Kolosenians and the interior continental tribes. But all of them are manifestly of Mongol origin. Although they have preserved no common tradition, all alike indulge in tastes, wear a physiognomy, and are imbued with sentiments peculiarly noticed in Japan and China. Savage communities, no less than civilized nations, require space for subsistence, whether they depend for it upon the land or upon the sea. In savage communities especially, an increase of population disproportioned to the supplies of the country occupied, necessitates subdivison and remote civilization. Oppression and cruelty occur even more frequently among barbarians than among civilized men. Nor are ambition and faction less inherent in the one condition than in the other. From these causes it has happened that the 25,000 Indians in Alaska are found permanently divided into so many insignificant nations. These nations, jealous, ambitious and violent, could in no case exist long in the same region without mutually affording what, in every case, to each party seems just cause of war. War between savages becomes the private cause of the several families which are afflicted with the loss of their members. Such a war can never be composed until each family which has suffered receives an indemnity in blankets, adjusted according to an imaginary tariff, or in the failure of such compensation, secures the death of one or more enemies as an atonement for the injury it has sustained. The enemy captured—whether by superior force or strategy—either receives no quarter or submits for himself and his progeny to perpetual slavery. It has thus happened that the Indian tribes of Alaska have never either confederated or formed permanent alliances; and that even at this late day, in the presence of superior power exercised by the United States Government, they live in regard to each other in a state of enforcement and doubtful truce. It is manifest that under these circumstances they must steadily decline in numbers, and unhappily this decline is accelerated by their borrowing ruinous vices from the white man. Such as the natives of Alaska are, they are nevertheless, in a practical sense, the only laborers at present in the Territory. The white man comes among them from London, from St. Petersburg, from Boston, from New-York, from San Francisco and from Victoria, not to fish, (if we except alone the whale fishery,) or to hunt, but simply to buy what fish and what peltries, ice, wood, lumber and coal the Indians have secured under the superintendence of temporary agents or factors. When we consider how greatly most of the tribes are reduced in numbers, and how precarious their vocations are, we shall cease to regard them as indolent or incapable; and, on the contrary, we shall more deeply regret than ever before that a people so gifted by nature, so vigorous and energetic, and withal so docile and gentle in their intercourse with the white man, can neither be preserved as a distinct social community, nor incorporated into our society. The Indian tribes will do here as they seem to have done in Washington Territory and British Columbia. They will merely serve the turn until civilized white men come.

The citizens of Sitka are the pioneers, the advanced guard of the future population of Alaska, and you naturally ask when, from whence, and how soon reinforcements shall come, and what are the signs and guarantees of their coming? This question, with all its minute and searching interrogations, has been asked by the pioneers of every State and Territory of which the American Union is now composed, and the histories of those States and Territories furnishes the complete, conclusive and satisfactory answer. Emigrants go to every infant State and Territory in obedience to the great natural law that obliges needy men to seek subsistence, and invites adventurous men to seek fortune, where it is most readily obtained; and this is always in the new and uncultivated regions. They go from every State and Territory, and from every foreign nation in America, Europe and Asia, because no established and populous State or nation can guarantee subsistence and fortune to all who demand them among its inhabitants.

The guarantees and signs of their coming to Alaska are found in the resources of the Territory, which I have attempted to describe, and in the condition of society in other parts of the world. Some men seek other climes for health and some for pleasure. Alaska invites the former class by a climate singularly salubrious and the latter class by scenery, which surpasses in sublimity that of either the Alps, the Appennines, the Alleghanies or the Rocky Mountains. Emigrants from our own States, from Europe and from Asia will not be slow in finding out that fortunes are to be gained by pursuing here the occupations which have so successfully sustained races of untutored men. Civilization and refinement are making more rapid advances in our day than at any former period. And the rising States and nations on this continent, and the European nations, and even those of Eastern Asia, have exhausted or are exhausting their own forests and mines, and are soon to become largely dependent upon those of the Pacific. The entire region of Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia and Alaska, seem thus destined to become a ship-yard for the supply of all nations. I do not forget on this occasion that British Columbia belongs within a foreign jurisdiction. That circumstance does not materially affect my calculation. British Columbia, by whomsoever possessed, must be governed in conformity with the interests of her people and of society upon the American Continent. If that Territory shall be so governed there will be no ground of complaint. If it shall be governed so as to conflict with the inhabitants of that Territory and of the United States, we can all easily foresee what will happen in that case. You will ask me, however, for guarantees that the hopes I encourage will not be postponed. I give them. Within the period of my own recollection I have seen twenty new States added to the eighteen which before that time constituted the American Union, and now see beside Alaska ten Territories in a forward condition of preparation for entering into the same great political family. I have seen in my own time not only the first electric telegraph, but even the first railroad and the first steamboat invented by man. And even on this present voyage of mine I have fallen in with the first steamboat still afloat, that thirty-five years ago lighted her fires on the Pacific Ocean. These, citizens of Sitka, are the guarantees, not only that Alaska has a future, but that that future has already begun. I know that you want two things just now, when European monopoly is broken down and United States free trade is being introduced into the Territory. These are, military protection while your number is so inferior to that of the Indians around you; and you need also a Territorial civil Government. Congress has already supplied the first of these wants adequately and effectually. I do not doubt that it will supply the other want during the coming Winter. It must do this, because our political system rejects alike anarchy and Executive absolutism. Nor do I doubt that political society to be constituted here, first as a Territory, and ultimately as a State, or many States, will prove a worthy constituency of the Republic. To doubt that it will be intelligent, virtuous, prosperous and enterprising, is to doubt the experience of Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland and Belgium, and of New-England and New-York. Nor do I doubt that it will be forever true in its republican instincts and loyal to the American Union, for the inhabitants will be both mountaineers and seafaring men. I am not among those who apprehend infidelity to liberty and the Union in any quarter hereafter; but I am sure that if constancy and loyalty are to fail anywhere, the failure will not be in the States which approach nearest to the North Pole.

Fellow-citizens, accept once more my thanks, from the heart of my heart, for kindness which can never be forgotten, and suffer me to leave you with a sincere and earnest farewell.

### Mr. Seward's Reception in Portland, Oregon.

*From the Portland Oregonian, Aug. 31.*

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, late Secretary of State, arrived in our city by the steamship *Active*, at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. The wharf was crowded with people for some time before the steamer landed, all anxious to get a view of the distinguished man. As the *Active* reached the dock, the vessels lying there fired a salute, and many of those on shore rushed on board the landing steamer. Governor WOODS, Mayor GOLDSMITH, and the members of the Common Council received Mr. SEWARD, and accompanied him to the residence of BEN. HOLLIDAY, Esq., escorted by the Mechanics' Brass Band and the Emmet Guard under Captain CAHALIN.

On arriving at Mr. HOLLADAY's the band played "Hail Columbia," after which loud calls were made by the crowd for a speech from the renowned visitor. He appeared upon the porch and made a few brief remarks to the crowd, in substance, that he was glad to stand upon this half of the United States, as he had long desired to do, and see with his own eyes the evidence of our power and magnitude as a free and progressive people. The Chinaman, the Mohammedan and others, he thought, met with difficulties in the way of their advancement because they adhered to ancient customs and forms, and refused to adopt the great modern ideas of progress in science and government. France, by recognizing these ideas, might have saved herself the cost of her intervention in Mexico, Spain the trouble she is having with Cuba, and England be profited by it, if the Old World, admitting this grand principle of progression in the science of government, would abandon the plan of maintaining a European system of colonization on the North American continent. He then expressed a hope that he would meet the people again, and retired.

# THE NEW LAW.

### Criminals Testifying in Their own Behalf—The New Law and How it Works.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature, permitting persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf has now been in operation for four months, and its merits and demerits are exemplified in the practical workings of the latter over matters of public interest. With the exception of Connecticut and California, New-York is the first State that has introduced this innovation upon the long-established rules for the conduct of criminal trials, and, so far as this City is concerned, the new law meets with the unanimous approval of the District-Attorney and of the Judges engaged in the administration of criminal justice. They all say that it is an excellent law for the innocent man and a very bad one for the guilty, which is equivalent to saying that it works in the interest of the public and promotes the ends of justice, which are the primary objects of all laws. The records of the Court of Sessions show that for the last four months eight out of ten persons put on trial have availed themselves of the new law and taken the witness' stand in their own behalf, and Judge GARVIN and his Assistant, Mr. HUTCHINGS, both say that there has not been a case where a probably guilty person has succeeded in inducing a jury to acquit him on his own testimony, while there have been two or three cases of persons presumably innocent who have been enabled by telling their own story to so clear up doubtful points of evidence as to secure their acquittal, when, in the absence of their testimony, they might have been convicted. In no case has a person known to be guilty helped his case by taking the stand, but, on the contrary, they almost invariably injure it. The moment they become witnesses they subject themselves, like other witnesses, to the cross-examination of the District-Attorney, which may extend to their whole past career, and is sure to bring out facts that prejudice their case. It may be asked, then, why the guilty should avail themselves of the law and take the stand? The answer to this question involves the only serious objection to the law. The truth is, if they do not take the stand, a strong presumption of their guilt is inevitable in the minds of the jury; for although the law expressly declares that the failure on the part of the prisoner to avail himself of its privilege, shall not work any presumption against him, yet, as was very pointedly stated by Mayor HALL in discussing the law, "the proviso is like all other attempts to legislate against moral convictions—an abortion." Juries *will* draw an inference unfavorable to the man who refuses to take the stand and declare his innocence (if he be innocent) although the law declares they shall not. To avoid this inference counsel engaged in defending criminals are compelled to put their clients on the stand even at the risk of having their defence injured by the testimony. Thus it happens that nearly all persons charged with crime since the passage of the law avail themselves of its privilege, and, if it be true, as all who have had experience in prosecuting criminals in the Court of Sessions declare, that nine out of ten prisoners put on trial in that Court are guilty, then it follows that the law must be the means of instigating an immense amount of false swearing. This is the strong point against the law, and one which criminal lawyers, who are almost unanimously opposed to it, make a great handle of. They say that it often happens that their clients make such bungling work in telling their story, or protesting their innocence on the stand, that their perjury becomes patent to all, and then when they come to be sentenced the Court does not scruple to give them the extreme penalty of the law, and give as a reason for his severity that they have added to the crime with which they were charged that of perjury. Thus the guilty man is placed between two fires—the Jury is prejudiced against him if he don't testify; and if he does testify, the Court gives him extra punishment for false swearing. This, they protest, is not a "fair and impartial trial," such as the Constitution and the American Eagle guarantees they shall have. But as all this apparent injustice operates only against the guilty, the public are supposed to be able to stand it, if the criminals cannot. Whether that be, on the whole, a good law which promotes the crime of perjury, as this law certainly does, (albeit its workings are only unfavorable to criminals,) is a question for the professors of moral science, and not lawyers, to determine.

# THE FENIANS.

### An Immediate Invasion of Ireland Threatened—Proposed Abduction of Prince Arthur.

The Fenian Brotherhood held two meetings yesterday at the Fourth-street Headquarters. The Circles of the Manhattan district met to transact ordinary business, and the Executive Committee assembled by special call. General O'NEILL, R. MCCLOUD, P. J. MEEHAN, JAMES GIBBONS and E. L. CARY and others were present. Although the Press were excluded, it was ascertained that the chief business transacted was the reception and inspection of the rolls and reports of the military branch of the organization, which, as a member of the Committee expressed it, "was in a most perfect state of discipline, and ready to take the field." The chief leaders of the Committee were in favor, it is said, of an immediate move on Canada, as in their opinion at the present moment the material aid and sympathy of the United States would be with them. The result of the deliberations was not given to the reporters; but in another room a number of the men were seen inspecting their firearms.

From authentic sources it was ascertained that the Committee had under consideration no less important a matter than the abduction of Prince ARTHUR, either in Canada or in this country, should he pay us a visit. Indeed it is said that the matter received the indorsement of every member of the Committee, who deem the Prince a very fair hostage for the Fenians now in prison in Ireland, as well as for those who have been incarcerated in Canada. Whatever the Committee may have done or will do, the men loudly complain of the anticipated visit to the United States, and are bound to force their chiefs to action. It is very significant, however, that some half-dozen of the very smartest of their men—one a well-known scout of the Union army—left this City suddenly at a late hour last night for Buffalo. The members of the Committee will give no information on the subject, and even decline to contradict the report as to the abduction of Prince ARTHUR.

### Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SPECIAL TERM.

*Before Judge Cardozo.*

Nos.
11—Cecil vs. Goodrich.
12—Wurthman vs. Levi.
25—Kelly vs. Nat'l Chemical Co.
38—Morris vs. Janderville.
40—Johnston vs. Taylor.
43—De Forrest vs. Bartleman.
46—Brown vs. Bufford.
48—Harris vs. Bufford.
50—Saxton vs. The Mayor.
54—Meyer vs. Nat'l Express Co.
72—Rosenbaum vs. Keeley.
75—Kogens vs. Fairchild.
78—Dietrich vs. Hulbig.
89—Waite vs. Lavalette.
99—Peters vs. Deleplaine.
102—Brown vs. Haynes.
110—Clinton Chem. Works vs. White.
114—Bergman vs. Schwartz.
121—Hudson R. R. R. Co. vs. Brown et al.
128—Ozab vs. Ozab.
130—Morris vs. Miles et al.
132—In the matter of the application of F. Palmer.
140—Mulhirn vs. Leggett.
148—Delano vs. Delano.
152—Spelman vs. Nighbour.
159—Hullgarten vs. Schafer.
160—Lekinkuhl vs. Fecht.
162—In the matter of the Harmony Fire Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
3508—Doebler vs. Mathusek.
—— Wardell vs. Carnana.
3516—The Thatcher Heating Co. vs. Mapes.
3473—Burrell vs. Rallings.
3263—Randall vs. Blumenthal.
3529—Peterson vs. Domsky.
3530—Ludlow vs. Kramer.
3531—Penrice vs. Libby.
3532—Baker vs. Ellison.
3533—Adams vs. Henry.
3534—Carson vs. Hassinger.
3535—Woodbury vs. Gessner.
3536—Carrin vs. Pindar.
3537—McGaw vs. Miller.
3538—Dougherty vs. Viele.
3539—Harrington vs. Huntley.
3540—Dyer vs. Thompson.
3541—Johnson vs. Hamfield.
3542—Bardash vs. Bamberger.
3543—O'Neil vs. Healey.
3544—Scriba vs. Bonitz.
3545—Leachorn vs. Ashmun.
3546—Lawson vs. Darrow.
3547—Schraidt vs. Kochert.
3548—Juska vs. Wolf.
3549—Kohberts vs. Landsman.
3550—Jeanjaquet vs. Lawrence.
3551—Bruck vs. Alexander.
3552—O'Connell vs. McCormack.
3553—Schweitzer vs. Fass.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 13.

*Before Judge Bedford.*

The People vs. D. O. Brien; rape.
The People vs. John Donnelly; rape.
The People vs. Simon Thompson; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Edward Keil; robbery.
The People vs. Frank Adams; robbery.
The People vs. Charles Wicker; robbery.
The People vs. Solomon Freeman et al.; forgery.
The People vs. John Clark; burglary.
The People vs. William Harvey; burglary.
The People vs. John Thomas; burglary.
The People vs. Abraham Aaronson; burglary.
The People vs. James Anderson and Wm. Peters; burglary.
The People vs. Joseph Quin; burglary.
The People vs. Bernard Corn; burglary.
The People vs. Jacob J. Willis; grand larceny.
The People vs. Matthias Trunnber and William Munch; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Gray; grand larceny.
The People vs. Peter Jannup; grand larceny.
The People vs. Mary Shannon; grand larceny.
The People vs. Francis Heinrich; grand larceny.
The People vs. Gertrude Newman; grand larceny.
The People vs. Mary McKenna; grand larceny.
The People vs. Alfred Saunders; grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Price; grand larceny.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 11, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62 | 121¾ | 100 Wells-Fargo Ex. | 18½ |
| 20,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64 | 121¾ | 100 Adams Exp......s3 | 56¾ |
| 12,000 do. | 121¾ | 200 N. Y. Cen......b15 | 205¼ |
| 1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.c | 121¾ | 200 do. | 204¾ |
| 15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3 | 119⅞ | 200 do. | 204½ |
| 10,000 do.........b3 | 120 | 200 Hudson R. | 183½ |
| 5,000 do. | 120 | 200 Harlem R.......b.c. | 157 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. s3 | 110¼ | 1100 Reading | 96¾ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........c | 119⅝ | 600 Lake S. & M. S. | 101¾ |
| 1,000 do. | 119⅝ | 39 do. | 102 |
| 20,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 110⅛ | 400 do. | 101¾ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. | 109¾ | 100 do.........b10 | 101⅞ |
| 12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. | 52½ | 200 Clev. & Pitts. | 110 |
| 20,000 do. | 52½ | 600 do. | 109¾ |
| 30,000 N. C. St 6s, n. | 47½ | 200 do. | 109½ |
| 10,000 do.........s60 | 47½ | 1700 do. | 109 |
| 10,000 do. | 47¼ | 113 C. C. C. & Ind. R. | 79 |
| 20,000 do.spec. tax. | 51½ | 100 Ohio & Miss......s10 | 31½ |
| 20,000 do. | 51 | 100 do. | 31⅝ |
| 2,000 La. 6s | 71 | 40 Chi. & N. W. | 80 |
| 1,000 Mo. St. 6s | 87½ | 100 do. | 80⅜ |
| 5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is. | 90½ | 200 do. | 80⅛ |
| 9,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '83 | 90 | 200 Chi. & N.W. Pf. | 89 |
| 2,000 Erie 1st M. | 98 | 100 do.........b4 | 89¾ |
| 2,000 Erie 2d M., '79. | 94½ | 400 do. | 89½ |
| 1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s | 94½ | 10 do. | 89⅜ |
| 4,000 Mor.& Es.1st M | 99 | 200 Chi. & R. I. | 111¾ |
| 2,000 Mor.& Es.2d M. | 92 | 400 do. | 111½ |
| 1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. | 92 | 200 do. | 111¼ |
| 3,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M. | 82½ | 300 do.........s3 | 111 |
| 6 Amer. Ex. Bank. | 117 | 100 Mil. & St. P. | 76¾ |
| 80 West. U. T. | 37 | 300 M. & St. P. Pf...b30 | 86 |
| 100 do.........b30 | 37¼ | 200 do. | 85¾ |
| 10 Del. & Hud. Can. | 126 | 500 do. | 85½ |
| 100 Mariposa Pf. | 13½ | 100 P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd | 87¾ |
| 100 do. | 13¾ | 10 do. | 87⅝ |
| 100 do. | 13¾ | 300 do. | 87½ |
| 100 Pacific Mail..s60 | 77¾ | 200 Chic. & Alt. | 150¼ |
| 50 do. | 77½ | 100 do. | 150⅜ |
| 100 do. | 77¾ | 50 do. | 150 |
| 10 do. | 78 | 500 N. J. Cen. | 103 |
| | | 100 Mar. & C. 1st Pf. | 20 |
| | | 100 H. & St J. R. | 118½ |
| | | 400 H. & St. J. R. Pf. | 117 |
| | | 200 Col., C. & I. C. R. | 31 |

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small | 121¾ | $3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 65, new | 120¼ |
| 6,000 do. | 122 | 17,000 do.........s3 | 120¼ |
| 50,000 do. | *122⅛ | 136,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'67. | 120¼ |
| 10,000 do. | 121⅞ | 1,000 do. | 120⅜ |
| 10,000 do.........s3 | 122⅛ | 10,600 do.........c | 120¼ |
| 50,000 do...bet. call | 122⅛ | 5,000 do. | 120⅜ |
| 3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 121¼ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. | 110¼ |
| 500 U.S. 5-20 R. '64. | 121¼ | 1,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C. | 110⅜ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 N. C. St. 6s | 55½ | 200 Reading R. | 96⅜ |
| 20,000 N. C. St.6s.new, special tax | 51½ | 20 L. Sh. & M. S. | 102⅛ |
| 10,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M | 82½ | 300 do.........s3 | 101⅜ |
| 15,000 Mar. T. 10s,ctfs | 38 | 300 do. | 102 |
| 20,000 do.........b30 | 38½ | 400 Cleve. & Pitts. | 111 |
| 1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds | 99½ | 300 Chi. & N. W. | 80⅛ |
| 100 Mariposa Min. | 8½ | 100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 89½ |
| 800 Mariposa Pref. | 14 | 300 Chi. & R.I. | 111⅜ |
| 300 do. | 14¼ | 100 do.........b3 | 111½ |
| 100 Cum. Coal Pf...b30 | 33¼ | 800 do. | 111⅝ |
| 300 Pacific Mail. | 77½ | 100 do. | 111¾ |
| 100 do. | 77½ | 100 H. & St. Jos. | 118½ |
| 300 N.Y.Cen. R. | 205 | 300 Mil.& St. P. R. | 76⅜ |
| 400 do. | 205¼ | 100 do.........b5 | 76⅜ |
| 100 Hudson R. | 184 | 100 Mil.& St.P.Pf. | 85⅜ |
| | | 1000 Ohio & Miss. R. | 31½ |
| | | 300 do.........b30 | 31¾ |

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Pacific Mail | 77¾ | 100 Erie | 38 |
| 200 Reading.........b3 | 96⅜ | 100 do. | 37¾ |
| 200 L. S. & M. S. | 101¾ | 100 do. | 37½ |
| 100 Ohio & Miss. R. | 31¾ | 100 Erie Pr. | 60½ |
| 200 Clev. & Pitts. | 110¼ | 200 Fort Wayne | 87¾ |
| 200 Chi. & N. W. | 80¼ | 200 do. | 87½ |
| 500 Bos.,H. & E. | 17½ | | |

MONDAY, Sept. 13—A. M.

The General Trade of the past week, as well as the Wall-street markets, present several interesting points for remark. With the serious drawback of a sudden upward speculation in Gold, as uncalled for on commercial or financial reasons as it was disorganizing to all business dependent upon the steadiness of the Gold Room, such as the Export movement of Produce, the sales of Foreign Merchandise, the payment of Customs and the dealings in Foreign Exchange, the transactions of the week were large, if not equal to what they should have been in the midst of the Fall trade. The Import entries at New-York are close upon seven millions. The clearances of Domestic Produce nearly four and a half millions. The Customs fell short of the previous fortnight, but this may have resulted from the fact that the Custom-house and Treasury Office were closed on Thursday, (as a mark of respect for the funeral of General RAWLINS,) rather than the course of the Gold market. The latter gave way from 137½ to 135 ₱ cent. after Wednesday. The speculation, meant to be forced to 140, broke down by division among the parties conducting it and from its effect upon the Money market which refused to carry it forward except at too heavy a cost to make it profitable. In our last Monday's review we hinted at the possibility of bad faith "round the board" among the bold players in this Gold game, but scarcely expected to record the fact of disruption in so brief a period. There was some talk on Saturday of renewing the combination for another desperate upward turn, but the result of the Bank Averages of the week should warn these parties that their speculative talents might possibly be turned to better advantage and general trade greatly promoted by leaving Gold at about 135 ₱ cent. The Auction sales of Foreign Dry Goods were active and well attended, and although some of our heavy Importing men, representing English and Continental manufacturers, are proverbial grumblers, we incline to report the result of these sales as, in the main, satisfactory. At all events the Cables across the Atlantic will probably be employed, if they have not already been, to duplicate some of the importations. Prices on the Corn Exchange were fairly supported considering the difficulty of placing Exchange, (Merchant bills at one time being down to 106¼@107 ₱ cent,) and this fact is less surprising in view of light receipts at the Lake ports and the unfavorable accounts from several quarters of the Indian Corn crop.

The light movement of Grain in the Northwestern States is seriously impairing the Railway traffic in that quarter, and the reported receipts for the fourth week in August and first week in September from nearly all the prominent lines come in badly. Private advices, however, differ as to the continuance of this difficulty. Some opinions hold that there can be no doubt of the heavy yield of the Wheat harvest, which must tell favorably later in the season on the Railways. Other authorities say that farmers will not sell freely at present currency, and that the Corn crop is a disappointment in several Northwest sections. The immediate traffic is unquestionably lighter than could be desired to sustain good Dividends, and the counterbalancing influences must be looked for in reduced operating expenses—which the Northwestern officials say are reasonably certain—and in the comparative freedom from the damaging competition in freights and fares which prevails east of Chicago.

In Wall-street, Money advanced on Tuesday to 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, equal to nearly 10 ₱ cent. per annum Currency, on call loan to the Brokers. This rate shuts out Merchant paper from the Open market except at still higher rates; but the Banks seem to have discounted liberally as well for their dealers here as in accommodation to their Country Bank Correspondents, although the latter is to the loss of their Greenbacks, which are now wanted both South and West. Fortunately the Treasury at Washington held over a reserve of new Notes, in substitution of certain denominations which had been called in for cancellation, of which $9,000,000 were sent to the New-York Office week before last, and are now in the course of disbursement, but if the Bank Averages of Saturday represent the true condition of the Greenback basis upon which the business of the present week enters, the utmost caution will need to be exercised in order to tide over the demand for Currency later in the season. The continued purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund—$7,000,000 yet to be purchased in September—will make available to trade all the Currency that the Treasury can spare, so that the Administration at Washington cannot be made the "scapegoat" of a severe Money pressure, should one overtake Wall-street and the Stock Exchange. On the latter, during the past week, the course of prices for the Public Funds was unsteady, notwithstanding the purchase of $3,000,000 of 5-20s by the Sinking Fund, but near the close it was found that the actual supply of Bonds on the market was not excessive, and prices recovered about one ₱ cent. The Railway market and Pacific Mail and other Miscellaneous Stocks were also unsteady, and, as will be noticed by our table below, generally lower than at the close of business the week before. The affairs of the Erie Road were brought under discussion at the Exchange, after its Stocks had been excluded from official dealings for seven or eight months. The question of their recognition is not yet determined, and although some effort has been made to create an outside opinion against the Exchange for declining to take everything for granted on the first application, it will no doubt strike the public that the close of another Railway year, and the recurrence of another annual election, afford a most appropriate occasion to the Gould-Fisk management, if they really desire to explain or remove the causes of the world-wide scandals which preceded and have followed the exclusion of Erie from the Exchange last Winter, to meet the demands for information of that responsible organization in their amplest latitude. Through no other medium could they so readily place themselves right before the public by accounting for the thirty-three millions of Common Stock which have been added to the Erie Capital since the 30th September of last year; the occasion and terms and color of law under which the various additional issues were made—and especially the last thirteen millions, the existence of which is now first announced—the magnitude of their numerous leases, which under a late Act of the Legislature, (1867,) may at any moment be capitalized, and generally the condition of their balance sheet at the close of the Railway year. The formality of imparting the leading items of the latter to the State Engineer will have to be gone through with by the 1st of March next, and four or six weeks thereafter a general report may possibly be printed, as last year. The Stock Exchange may therefore be excused for demanding earlier information. We supposed on Thursday last, when the question of registration with the Trust Company was started, and so intimated, that the Exchange might presume some of these points already known to the public through legal sources, and so not trouble their Managing Committee with closer investigation. But the question assumed a different turn on Saturday, according to some of our evening contemporaries, and we can now readily understand why the Stock Exchange should elect to perform with deliberation their whole duty to the public, as well as to their own honor and self-respect.

On Tuesday last, Sept. 8, the National Banks of this City, in reply to a call from the Currency Bureau at Washington, reported the amount of Gold and Gold Certificates which they then held, and the separate sums of each. The aggregate report has not yet been published. The Bank of New-York reported about $4,650,000, of which $1,800,000 was in Gold Coin and the remainder in Certificates. The occasion was attempted to be improved by the party in the Gold Room, referred to above, by withdrawing from the 6th or 7th of the month until the 9th from three to five millions from Bank and holding it in their own hands and under hypothecation with private lenders. The local Banks, such as the America, Manhattan, Gold Exchange, &c., held on the 4th inst. an average for the week ending that day $2,695,578, in Gold and Gold Certificates, which will not appear in the report to Washington.

The Stock Exchange donated during the week past, $10,000 in equal sums to the family of General RAWLINS and to the families of the Avondale miners. The Gold Room donated $2,500, and the National Board of Brokers $500 to the last-named charity.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 11, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $6,314,694 |
| Decrease in Specie | 2,519,656 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 4,341,915 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 2,277,762 |
| Increase in circulation | 4,161 |

| | Sept. 12, '68. | Sept. 11, '69. | Sept. 4, '69. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $74,007,700 | $73,502,907 | $73,502,907 |
| Local Capital | 9,662,500 | 11,662,305 | 11,662,305 |
| Total Capital | $83,670,200 | $85,165,212 | $85,165,212 |
| Loans | 272,055,690 | 268,864,533 | 262,549,639 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 16,150,942 | 14,942,006 | 17,461,662 |
| Other Legal Tenders | 63,429,328 | 51,487,867 | 55,889,251 |
| Deposits | 205,489,070 | 188,823,324 | 191,101,086 |
| Circulation | 34,139,926 | 33,964,196 | 33,960,035 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 89,302,187 | 88,951,333 | 89,166,589 |

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

| | Sept. 4, '69. | Sept. 11, '69. | Sept. 12, '68. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposit | $191,101,086 | $188,823,324 | $205,489,070 |
| Circulation | 33,808,264 | 33,964,196 | 34,139,926 |
| Total | $224,909,350 | $222,787,520 | $239,628,996 |
| 25 ₱ cent. would be.. | $56,227,325 | $55,696,880 | $59,907,249 |
| They held: | | | |
| In Gold and Greenbacks | 73,350,913 | 66,429,933 | 79,580,270 |
| Excess | $17,123,588 | $10,733,053 | $19,673,021 |
| Rate for money | 7 ₱ cent. | 7@10 ₱ cent. | 5 ₱ cent. |

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,997,873 against the total entries of $4,222,255 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,393,783 against $3,074,624 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $56,439 against $329,595 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,690,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 2,655 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,223.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $22,321,251 | Aug. 7 | $5,209,234 |
| February | 23,944,525 | Aug. 14 | 4,798,614 |
| March | 22,021,622 | Aug. 21 | 5,804,148 |
| April | 31,536,364 | Aug. 28 | 7,076,828 |
| May | 26,646,394 | Sept. 4 | 5,522,077 |
| June | 24,168,103 | Sept. 11 | 6,997,873 |
| July | 24,480,106 | | |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $222,731,324 |
| Against same time 1868 | | | 179,472,244 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $43,259,080 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $13,153,017 | Aug. 4 | $3,934,558 |
| February | 10,824,812 | Aug. 11 | 3,727,514 |
| March | 12,588,895 | Aug. 18 | 4,568,552 |
| April | 15,409,087 | Aug. 25 | 5,581,238 |
| May | 16,076,606 | Sept. 1 | 3,836,019 |
| June | 17,219,716 | Sept. 8 | 4,393,783 |
| July | 19,082,266 | | |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $130,395,063 |
| Against same time 1868 | | | 112,446,665 |
| Increase since Jan 1 | | | $17,948,398 |
| Gold, Sept. 11, 1869 | | | 135⅛ ₱ cent. |
| Gold, Sept. 12, 1868 | | | 144 ₱ cent. |

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $3,214,380 | Aug. 7 | $1,510,343 |
| February | 3,232,083 | Aug. 14 | 784,116 |
| March | 2,389,968 | Aug. 21 | 492,981 |
| April | 1,767,601 | Aug. 28 | 168,500 |
| May | 2,612,330 | Sept. 4 | 335,183 |
| June | 2,335,531 | Sept. 11 | 56,439 |
| July | 6,474,624 | | |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $25,272,079 |
| Same time 1868 | | | 65,348,052 |
| Decrease since Jan. 1 | | | $40,075,973 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

| Customs received. | | Gold Interest paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $9,702,415 | January | $18,531,453 |
| February | 12,179,726 | February | 1,923,544 |
| March | 13,241,405 | March | 3,698,831 |
| April | 10,936,288 | April | 4,655,460 |
| May | 10,024,613 | May | 13,681,439 |
| June | 8,847,210 | June | 3,131,675 |
| July | 10,502,045 | July | 17,384,482 |
| August | 14,319,915 | August | 1,867,983 |
| Sept. 4 | 2,281,391 | Sept. 4 | 2,357,387 |
| Sept. 11 | 2,690,000 | Sept. 11 | 658,922 |
| Total 1869 | $94,715,901 | Total 1869 | $67,882,177 |
| Total 1868 | 84,136,580 | Total 1868 | 62,843,345 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | Sept. 12, '68. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 137⅜@137¾@134⅝@135⅛ | 144 |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 123⅛@122⅛ | 113⅜ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 121⅛@119@120⅛ | 108⅜ |
| U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s | 112@110⅛@110⅝ | 104⅜ |
| New-York Central | 205⅜@204⅛ | 123⅜ |
| Rock Island | 113⅛@111⅛ | 100⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 103⅛@100⅞@102 | 88⅛ |
| Hudson River | 183⅛@183⅛ | 141 |
| Northwestern | 82⅛@79⅛@80 | 86⅛ |
| Pittsburg | 107⅛@113⅛@109@110⅛ | 85⅛ |
| Reading | 96⅛@96⅛ | 89⅛ |
| Northwestern Pref. | 91⅛@88⅛@89⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 32@31⅛ | 28⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 80⅛@77⅛ | 103⅛ |
| St. Paul Pref. | 88@85@85⅛ | 91⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 78⅛@75⅛@76 | 91⅛ |
| New Tennessee 6s | 51⅛@53 | 69 |
| New North Carolina 6s | 47⅛@47@47⅛ | 73 |
| Old Virginia 6s | 55⅛@55⅛ | 54⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 81⅛@78⅛ | 60 |

The advertisement of the United States Sinking Fund of Friday, for the purchase of $324,500 United States 5-20s at noon on Saturday, was answered by the following

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S.

| Firm. | Amount. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Fisk & Hatch | $324,500 | 118.54@119.02 |
| Humbert Bros. | 104,500 | 118.85@120.15 |
| G. J. Lawrence | 17,000 | 119 |
| W. Heath & Co. | 55,000 | 118.87@119.24 |
| Marx & Co. | 131,000 | 119.22@119.60 |
| Frank & Gans | 100,000 | 119.39 |
| E. Sweet & Co. | 36,000 | 119.90 |
| J. Freeland | 25,000 | 119.61 |
| Heiser's Sons | 100,000 | 119.07 |
| W. H. Ballantyne | 136,000 | 118.41@118.76 |
| Reid, Leo & Co. | 119,500 | 118.98@119.50 |
| Leland Bros. | 1,000 | 118.25 |
| C. D. Mathews | 40,000 | 118.43@119.97 |
| A. Frank & Bro | 16,000 | 119.58 |
| Friedman & Co. | 50,500 | 119.37 |
| Total offered | $1,260,000 | |

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

| Firm. | Amount. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| W. H. Ballantyne | $136,000 | 118.41@118.76 |
| Reid, Leo & Co. | 5,600 | 118.85 |
| Leland Bros. | 1,000 | 118.25 |
| C. D. Matthews | 5,000 | 118.43 |
| Fisk & Hatch | 105,900 | 118.54@118.90 |
| Humbert Bros. | 40,000 | 118.75@118.85 |
| W. Heath & Co. | 20,000 | 118.87 |
| E. Sweet & Co. | 11,000 | 118.90 |
| Total accepted | $324,500 | |

Divided as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1862s | $61,000 | 1867s | $2,000 |
| 1864s | 3,000 | 1868s | 77,000 |
| 1865s | 181,500 | | |
| Total | | | $324,500 |

The sales of Gold were advanced ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. over the quotation of Friday night. The transactions of the day were at 135⅜@½@⅝@¾@½—closing about 135½ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office received $2,690,000 during the week (only five business days at the office) for Customs, and the Banks lose $2,519,656 on their Gold average of the week. The Currency balances of the Treasury are down $2,910,491 from last Saturday, and (quite unexpectedly) the Banks lose $4,341,915 in Greenbacks, and $2,277,762 on the net line of Deposits, while they add $6,314,694 to their Loans and Discounts. The market for Money, after ruling since Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 7 to 10 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, closed easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. on a free offering of balances over Sunday on a comparatively moderate demand. Exchange steady at 108⅜@108¾.

The Public Funds were advanced on Friday's last prices, which were ½@¾ per cent. above the lowest points of the week, and quite a large business was done on the basis of 120¼@120⅜ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The Railway market was unsettled. Occasionally through the day some spirit was shown in the demand for the Western Roads, and the New-York Roads were comparatively steady. The final differences from Friday night are shown in the table of quotations below. Erie sold on the Street at 37¼@37½ ₱ cent.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 121¾ | 122¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 120 | 120⅜ |
| American Gold Coin | 135⅛ | 135½ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 52½ | 53 |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 55¾ | 55½ |
| Missouri Bonds | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| North Carolina Bonds, new | 47 | 47½ |
| New-York Central | 204⅞ | 204¼ |
| Reading Railway | 96¾ | 96⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 111½ | 111⅞ |
| Northwest Common | 80⅜ | 80 |
| Northwest Preferred | 89⅜ | 89¼ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 78¼ | 77⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 85⅞ | 85⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 76⅝ | 76 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 31⅝ | 31¾ |
| Hudson River | 183¾ | 183¾ |
| Lake Shore | 101⅜ | 102 |
| Wabash | 78¾ | 78½ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ c. registered, 1881 | 121⅛ | 5-20 coup., n. iss., 1865 | 120¾ |
| 6 ₱ c. coupons, 1881 | 121¾ | 5-20 coupons, 1867 | 120⅜ |
| 5-20 registered, 1862 | 121½ | 5-20 coupons, 1868 | 120⅜ |
| 5-20 coupons, 1862 | 122⅛ | 10-40 coupons | 110⅝ |
| 5-20 coupons, 1864 | 121⅛ | 6s Currency | 109¾ |
| 5-20 coupons, 1865 | 121⅛ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ill. Canal bonds, 1870 | 100 | Connecticut 6s | 99¼ |
| Ill. coupon 6s, 1877 | 101 | California 7s | 125 |
| Ill. coupon 6s, 1879 | 100 | Cal. 7s, large bonds | 125 |
| Ill. war loan | 100 | Rhode Island 6s | 99¼ |
| Indiana 5 ₱ ct | 98¼ | Alabama 5s | 63 |
| Tennessee 6s, ex coup. | 61 | Alabama 8s | 93 |
| Tennessee 6s, new b's | 52¾ | N. Y. reg. bou'ty loan | 108¾ |
| Virginia 6s, ex coup. | 55 | N. Y. coup. b'y loan | 108¾ |
| Georgia 6s | 80 | N. Y. 7s, canal l'n. '70 | 101 |
| Georgia 7s, new b'ds | 91 | N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '72 | 102¼ |
| North Carolina 6s | 55 | N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '73 | 102¼ |
| N. Carolina new b'ds | 47¼ | N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '74 | 103 |
| N. C. special tax | 52 | N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '75 | 103 |
| S. Carolina new b'ds | 66 | N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '77 | 103 |
| Missouri 6s | 87¼ | N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '78 | 103 |
| Louis. 6s, levee b'ds | 65¼ | N. Y. 5s, canal l'n. '74 | 101¼ |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 130 | Bank of No. America | 109½ |
| Manhattan | 144 | Irving | 112 |
| Merchants' | 128 | Metropolitan | 137 |
| Mechanics' | 140 | People's | 140 |
| Union | 127 | Market | 124 |
| America | 143 | Nassau | 106 |
| City | 200 | Shoe and Leather | 144 |
| Phenix | 109 | Corn Exchange | 132 |
| North River | 99 | Continental | 100 |
| Tradesmen's | 150 | St. Nicholas | 112 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 135 | Importers' & Traders' | 140 |
| Seventh Ward | 112 | Park | 170 |
| State of New-York | 111 | Central National | 109 |
| Commerce | 126¼ | Eleventh Ward | 100 |
| Ocean | 99½ | Oriental | 150 |
| American Exchange | 117 | Gold Exchange | 140 |
| Chatham | 168 | Bankrs' & Brkrs' Ass. | 108 |
| Bank of the Republic | 120 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 90 | Tol. & W. Equip Bs. | 78 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 87 | Gt. West. 1st, 1888 | 84 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. | 87 | Gt. West. 2d, 1893 | 81½ |
| Erie 1st Mort. Ext. | 98 | Chic. & R. I. 1st | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870 | 94 | Chic. R. I. & Pac. | 94 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 86 | Morris & Essex 1st | 99 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 | 82½ | Morris & Essex 2d | 92 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70 | 98½ | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 99 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85 | 102 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st | 100 |
| Harlem 1st | 100 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d | 96 |
| M. C. new 1st 8s, '82 | 127½ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d | 94½ |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st | 105 | Clev. & P. Con. F. | 82½ |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d | 92 | Chic. & Alton S. F. | 99 |
| Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. | 90 | Chic. & Alt. 1st | 99½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870 | 119½ | Chic. & Alt. Inc. | 90 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 93½ | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st | 92 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d pref. | 80½ | Peninsula R. R. Bs. | 90 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. | 73 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s | 100 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. | 93 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st | 91½ |
| Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs. | 80 | Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d | 86 |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G. | 108 | Chicago & Mil. 1st | 87 |
| Lack. & West Bs. | 90 | Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st | 83½ |
| Del., L. & W. 1st | 96 | N. & N. H. 6s | 98 |
| Tol. & W. 2d | 84 | | |

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| General balance yesterday | $89,415,645 |
| Gold receipts | 794,813 |
| Gold payments | 1,836,848 |
| Gold balance | 75,770,175 |
| Currency receipts | 1,240,379 |
| Currency payments | 1,244,083 |
| Currency balance | 9,455,210 |
| General balance | 88,951,333 |
| Customs—Included in gold receipts | 590,000 |

$1,708,000 Gold Certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—SEPT. 11.

*Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 97 | .. |
| City 6s, New | 101 | 101¼ |
| Camden and Amboy | 121 | 121½ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 57 | 57⅛ |
| Reading | 96½ | 96⅝ |
| Lehigh Valley | 56½ | 56¾ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 38¼ | 38⅜ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 30⅛ | 30¼ |
| Northern Central | 48 | .. |
| Lehigh Navigation | 36 | 36¼ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 97½ | 97¾ |

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton crop movement thus far in the new Cotton year:

*Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.*

| | Receipts. | Stock. | Exp'ts Gt. Bt'n. | Exp'ts Cont'n't. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Orleans | 2,345 | 2,890 | .... | ... |
| Mobile | 976 | 1,376 | .... | ... |
| Galveston | 591 | 537 | .... | ... |
| Florida | .... | | .... | ... |
| Savannah | 5,003 | 2,658 | .... | ... |
| Charleston | 1,381 | 247 | .... | ... |
| New-York | 115 | 2,691 | 445 | 763 |
| Boston | 195 | 3,000 | .... | 25 |
| Total this week | 11,206 | 13,389 | 445 | 791 |
| Previously rep't'd | 3,432 | .... | 1,353 | .... |
| Total since Sept. 1, '69 | 14,638 | 13,369 | 1,798 | 791 |
| Same time last year | 15,533 | 38,403 | 3,609 | 326 |

*Stocks in the Interior Towns Sept. 3.*

| | 1869. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| Augusta and Hamburg, Ga. | 124 | 863 |
| Columbus, Ga. | 135 | 280 |
| Macon, Ga. | 325 | 411 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 181 | 135 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 74 | 94 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 6 | 53 |
| Total | 845 | 1,836 |

The New-York *Shipping & Commercial List*, in its annual exhibit of the Cotton trade, makes the aggregate of the crops of 1868-9 2,260,557 bales, against a total of 2,430,893 the preceding cotton year. It gives the following

*Comparative Crop Statement.*

| | Bales. | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-9 | 2,260,557 | 1843-4 | 2,030,409 |
| 1867-8 | 2,430,893 | 1842-3 | 2,378,875 |
| 1866-7 | 1,951,988 | 1841-2 | 1,683,574 |
| 1865-6* | 1,254,476 | 1840-1 | 1,634,945 |
| 1864-5..(Est.) | 300,000 | 1839-40 | 2,177,835 |
| 1863-4..(Est.) | 500,000 | 1838-9 | 1,360,532 |
| 1862-3..(Est.) | 1,500,000 | 1837-8 | 1,801,497 |
| 1861-2..(Est.) | 4,800,000 | 1836-7 | 1,422,930 |
| 1860-1 | 3,656,086 | 1835-6 | 1,360,752 |
| 1859-60 | 4,669,770 | 1834-5 | 1,254,328 |
| 1858-9 | 3,851,481 | 1833-4 | 1,205,324 |
| 1857-8 | 3,113,962 | 1832-3 | 1,070,438 |
| 1856-7 | 3,939,519 | 1831-2 | 987,477 |
| 1855-6 | 3,527,845 | 1830-1 | 1,038,848 |
| 1854-5 | 2,847,339 | 1829-30 | 976,845 |
| 1853-4 | 2,930,027 | 1828-9 | 870,415 |
| 1852-3 | 3,262,882 | 1827-8 | 727,593 |
| 1851-2 | 3,015,029 | 1826-7 | 957,281 |
| 1850-1 | 2,355,257 | 1825-6 | 720,027 |
| 1849-50 | 2,096,706 | 1824-5 | 569,249 |
| 1848-9 | 2,728,596 | 1823-4 | 509,158 |
| 1847-8 | 2,347,634 | 1822-3 | 495,000 |
| 1846-7 | 1,778,651 | 1821-2 | 455,000 |
| 1845-6 | 2,100,537 | 1820-1 | 430,000 |
| 1844-5 | 2,394,503 | | |

* (Estimated growth in 1865-6, 500,000 bales.)

*Crop of Sea Island Cotton.*

This year's crop of Sea Island Cotton (included in the general statement) is as follows:

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Florida | 6,748 |
| Georgia | 6,480 |
| South Carolina | 4,826 |
| Total 1868-9 | 18,054 |

| | Bales. | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-9 | 18,054 | 1858-9 | 47,592 |
| 1867-8 | 20,927 | 1857-8 | 40,566 |
| 1866-7 | 33,316 | 1856-7 | 45,314 |
| 1865-6 | 19,015 | 1855-6 | 44,512 |
| 1860-65 | no account | 1854-5 | 40,841 |
| 1859-60 | 46,646 | 1853-4 | 39,686 |

*Exports to Foreign Ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to Aug. 31, 1869.*

| From | To Great Britain, Bales. | To France, Bales. | To North of E'rope, Bales. | Other Foreign Ports, Bales. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Orleans | 342,249 | 165,282 | 73,743 | 38,260 | 619,534 |
| Mobile | 137,484 | 16,133 | 2,981 | 6,556 | 163,154 |
| Galveston | 57,582 | .... | 22,629 | 3,435 | 83,376 |
| Jacksonville | .... | 810 | 652 | .... | 810 |
| Savannah | 133,678 | 20,869 | 12,990 | .... | 167,537 |
| Charleston | 53,753 | .... | .... | 2,404 | 56,809 |
| Norfolk | 6,253 | .... | .... | .... | 6,253 |
| New-York | 246,311 | 21,433 | 54,093 | 5,863 | 327,700 |
| Baltimore | 9,091 | .... | 10,094 | .... | 19,185 |
| Philadelphia | 98 | .... | .... | .... | 98 |
| Bos'n & Portland, (Po'ld, 1,695 to Gt. Britain | 3,001 | .... | .... | 186 | 3,187 |
| Grand Total 1868-69 | 989,500 | 224,527 | 177,182 | 56,434 | 1,447,643 |
| To'l 1867-68 | 1,228,596 | 197,515 | 145,042 | 84,663 | 1,655,816 |
| Increase | .... | 27,012 | 32,140 | .... | .... |
| Decrease | 239,096 | .... | .... | 28,229 | 208,173 |

*Consumption.*

| | | Bales. | Bales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total crop of the United States, as before stated | | | 2,260,557 |
| Add—Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, 1st September, 1868: | | | |
| In the Southern ports | | 7,195 | |
| In the Northern ports | | 30,203— | 37,398 |
| Makes a supply of | | | 2,297,955 |
| Deduct therefrom— | | | |
| The export to foreign ports | 1,447,643 | | |
| Less foreign included | 2,975— | 1,444,668 | |
| Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1869: | | | |
| In the Southern ports | 2,772 | | |
| In the Northern ports | 8,388— | 11,160 | |
| Burnt in transit from Cedar Keys to Fernandina, Fla. | 203 | | |
| Manufactured in Virginia | 20,000— | 20,203— | 1,476,031 |
| Taken for home use north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers | | | 821,924 |
| Taken for home use south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and burnt | | | 173,203 |
| Total consumed in the United States (including burnt at the ports, 1868-69 | | | 995,127 |

| | North of Virginia, Bales. | Elsewhere, Bales. | Total Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-9 | 821,924 | 173,203 | 995,127 |
| 1867-8 | 799,817 | 168,348 | 968,165 |
| 1866-7 | 697,367 | 156,672 | 854,039 |
| 1865-6 | 604,085 | 127,640 | 731,725 |
| 1862-5 | Not ascertained. | | |
| 1860-1 | 650,357 | 193,383 | 843,740 |
| 1859-60 | 786,521 | 185,522 | 972,043 |
| 1858-9 | 760,218 | 167,433 | 927,651 |
| 1857-8 | 452,185 | 143,377 | 595,562 |
| 1856-7 | 665,718 | 154,218 | 819,936 |
| 1855-6 | 633,027 | 137,712 | 770,739 |
| 1854-5 | 571,117 | 135,295 | 706,412 |
| 1853-4 | 592,284 | 144,952 | 737,236 |
| 1852-3 | 650,393 | 153,332 | 803,725 |
| 1850-2 | 588,322 | 111,281 | 699,603 |
| 1851-1 | 386,429 | 99,185 | 485,614 |
| 1849-50 | 476,486 | 137,012 | 613,498 |
| 1848-9 | 504,143 | 138,342 | 642,485 |
| 1847-8 | 523,892 | 92,152 | 616,044 |

| | Total Bales. | | Total Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1846—7 | 427,967 | 1835—6 | 236,733 |
| 1845—6 | 422,597 | 1834—5 | 216,888 |
| 1844—5 | 389,006 | 1833—4 | 196,413 |
| 1843—4 | 346,744 | 1832—3 | 194,412 |
| 1842—3 | 325,129 | 1831—2 | 173,800 |
| 1841—2 | 267,850 | 1830—1 | 182,142 |
| 1840—1 | 297,288 | 1829—30 | 126,512 |
| 1839—40 | 295,193 | 1828—9 | 118,853 |
| 1838—9 | 276,018 | 1827—8 | 120,593 |
| 1837—8 | 246,063 | 1826—7 | 103,483 |
| 1836—7 | 222,540 | | |

Of the Hop crop the Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal*, Sept. 10, says:

"The Hop growers of this State have been favored with unusually fine weather for gathering the crop, the greater portion of which has been secured in excellent condition. Although the total product may fall 20,000 bales short of last year, the quantity of really good Hops is equal to what it was then. In estimating the total crop of the country this year as compared with last, our figures tally closely with those of Mr. E. WELLS, given in the regular market report; we credit New-York with less, Wisconsin with rather more. Undoubtedly we shall have Hops to export, and the price here will in a great measure depend on the foreign demand. Present accounts from Europe indicate that there will be a demand for all the Hops we have to spare. But we do not, even in that event, anticipate very high prices. Most of our dealers have had rather a hard time of it for the past two or three years; the Western dealers are slow pay; money is scarce and the rates of interest high; and therefore no one will feel inclined to make speculative ventures of any amount; especially as the heavy brewers are known to hold large amounts of old Hops. Of the 30,000 bales estimated by Mr. WELLS to be still in the country, of the crop of 1868, probably one-third will never enter into consumption; they are too poor quality.

No price has as yet been established in the country for the new crop. A large number of growers would be willing to sell at about twenty cents."

The Albany *Argus* says:

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in September, in the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

| | Flour, Bbls. | Wheat, Bushels. | Corn, Bushels. | Barley, Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868...... | 4,700 | 87,500 | 482,400 | 8,700 |
| 1869...... | 10,200 | 256,200 | 103,600 | .... |
| Inc. | 5,500 | Inc. 168,700 | Dec. 378,800 | Dec. 8,700 |

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst., inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

| | Flour, Bbls. | Wheat, Bushels. | Corn, Bushels. | Barley, Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868..... | 155,300 | 5,243,500 | 11,227,300 | 335,600 |
| 1869..... | 280,400 | 9,368,500 | 3,227,100 | 12,000 |
| Inc. | 125,100 | Inc. 4,125,000 | De. 7,950,200 | De. 323,600 |

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an excess of 950,000 barrels of flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of September in the year indicated:

| | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canal opened. | May 6. | April 12. | May 6. |
| Flour, bbls....... | 91,400 | 155,300 | 280,400 |
| Wheat, bushels.. | 764,400 | 5,243,500 | 9,368,500 |
| Corn, bushels.... | 9,543,000 | 11,227,300 | 3,277,100 |
| Barley, bushels.. | 62,000 | 335,600 | 12,000 |
| Oats, bushels.... | 2,960,000 | 5,126,500 | 1,952,600 |
| Rye, bushels..... | 175,100 | 177,300 | 227,100 |
| Malt, bushels.... | 182,200 | 318,500 | 159,000 |
| Feed, lbs......... | .... | .... | 6,554,900 |

The figures for 1868 cover 45,200 bbls. Flour, 2,811,500 bushels Wheat, 694,500 bushels Corn, 321,700 bushels Barley, 104,100 bushels Rye, 941,900 bushels Oats, 54,300 bushels Malt, estimated to have been detained on the canal by ice during the Winter of 1867 and 1869.

The London *Times* Money column reports as follows of the Chattanooga and Alabama negotiation:

"The subscription for the £675,000 eight ₱ cent. bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway Company at 80¼, opened by Messrs. SCHRODER & Co., which closed this afternoon, has, it is stated, resulted satisfactorily not only in London, but in Paris and Frankfort. These bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, as well as by 1,900,000 acres of land granted by the Federal Government, and it may be inferred that the low price at which they are issued is to be attributed, as in the case of other recent issues of respectable American undertakings, *to the experience of the European public with regard to the Erie line.* There can be little doubt that in the course of a few years the damage to American finance from the course permitted in connection with that concern will amount to a sum in comparison with which the loss sustained by the investors in it will appear insignificant."

### The London and San Francisco Bank.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I inclose from the *News Letter* of San Francisco, the following notice of the increased capital of the London and San Francisco Bank, of which DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., of New-York, and J. G. MORGAN & Co., of London, are the correspondents. At the height of the late stringency in the San Francisco money market, when the Bank of California and other bankers were were obliged to refuse accommodation to their best customers, the London and San Francisco Bank authorized their Manager, MILTON G. LATHAM, to draw for one million gold, in addition to his capital and reserve, for the relief of his depositors. The present increase to two and a half millions, with the further addition to six millions gold, with reserved profits, will make this institution one of the largest banks on the continent. Mr. LATHAM, the manager, is singularly able or fortunate. It is a rare thing to see a man member of Congress, Governor of a State, United States Senator, turn to the practical business walks of life, and in so short a time build up such a banking institution as the London and San Francisco Bank.

The confidence of European capitalists in the future of California, and its rapid growth, is illustrated by this large increase of capital. W.

"The coin loosened from the Sub-Treasury operates only as a lubricator in moving the wheels of business, and has ultimately to be returned; is repaid in England with wheat. But the increase in the capital of the London and San Francisco Bank (M. S. LATHAM, manager,) is an actual addition to the permanent capital of the country. It had been expected for some time in banking circles that the addition would be made, and, although the stockholders of the institution undoubtedly consulted their own interest in making the transfer at this particular juncture, when the money would be certain of immediate and profitable employment, it came at a timely moment for our own needs, and we may be thankful for it. The additional increase of capital promised in the Spring, raising the total amount to $6,500,000 (equal to $9,000,000 currency,) renders the institution one of the great banking concerns of the United States. Banking, as a business, is yet in a young and crude condition among us. Our capital is not sufficient to admit of banks taking and holding bonds or other like interest-bearing securities, in the nature of permanent investment. Bankers do not hold accumulated balances, seeking investment on behalf of depositors who would take such bonds on the banker's recommendation. It will be some years before this state of affairs shall obtain among us. In the meantime, the securities, to produce money for carrying out the larger enterprises, must be sold abroad. The London and San Francisco Bank has already taken a leading position in this sort of business, and has disposed of railroad bonds, for instance, through its correspondents, which have conducted to the completion of enterprises which are highly advantageous to ourselves, while the business of the roads has rendered them no less advantageous to the bondholders. Patience; patience; we are growing; and the increase in the capital of the London and San Francisco is not the least valuable proof or fruit of it."

### North Carolina Bonds.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe by a recent issue of your paper that payment of interest on the latest issue of North Carolina bonds is promised before interest on the old bonds of the State. What can be more damaging to the State credit than such a proposal? If the State can pay any portion of the interest, honor suggests and honesty demands that the faith of the State should be first respected where it was first pledged. Any special legislation or financiering which even seems to neglect or disrespect the old pledged faith of the State cannot be otherwise than disastrous to its prospects. HONESTY.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ $100,000 NEW-ORLEANS CITY 6S, DUE IN 1874, with coupons, payable in New-York May 1 and Nov. 1, issue of 1854, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs............ | 44 | Crude Turpentine, b. | 349 |
| Beeswax, pkgs.......... | 6 | Spirits Turp., bbls.... | 15 |
| Cotton, bales.......... | 1,005 | Resin, bbls............ | 1,439 |
| Copper, bbls........... | 73 | Peanuts, bags.......... | 82 |
| Copper, cakes.......... | 162 | Petroleum, Ref., b'ls | 2,331 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs...... | 153 | Naphtha, bbls.......... | 251 |
| Eggs, bbls............. | 724 | Oil, Lard, bbls........ | 100 |
| Flour, bbls............ | 16,196 | Oil Cake, pkgs......... | 291 |
| Wheat, bushels......... | 133,501 | Lard, kegs............. | 50 |
| Corn, bushels.......... | 99,261 | Stearine, pkgs......... | 20 |
| Malt, bushels.......... | 2,290 | Butter, pkgs........... | 1,559 |
| Oats, bushels.......... | 19,156 | Cheese, boxes.......... | 4,172 |
| Grass Seed, bushels.... | 40 | Tallow, pkgs........... | 152 |
| Flaxseed, bushels...... | 300 | Tobacco, hhds.......... | 199 |
| Hemp, bales............ | 20 | Whisky, bbls........... | 280 |
| Hops, bales............ | 169 | Wool, bales............ | 625 |
| Hides, bdls............ | 698 | Starch, bxs............ | 2,280 |
| Leather, sides......... | 2,321 | | |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—187 hhds. Tobacco, 76,295 bushels Wheat, 25 bbls. Beef, 50 tierces Beef, 3,350 bbls. Flour, 5 bales Cotton, 3 bags Cotton, 18 pkgs. Wax, 10,000 lbs. Lard, 39 bales Rags, 120,854 lbs. Tallow, 6,000 lbs. Bacon, 764 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—18 cases Machinery, 1 box Preserved Fruit, 724,261 lbs. Cheese, 523 boxes Cheese, 314,796 lbs. Bacon, 108,592 lbs. Lard, 1,630 bbls. Flour, 3 cases Scales, 13,313 bushels Wheat, 25 cases Sewing Machines, 22 cases Ribs, 88 Car Wheels, 2 bbls. Tongues, 36 bbls. Pork, 775 bales Hops, 1 box Gold Dust, 4 cases Paper; Specie, $12,150.

By the ship *Clara Wheeler*, for Liverpool—135 bbls. Resin, 51 hhds. Tobacco, 246 boxes Clothes Pins, 48 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 166,443 lbs. Oil Cake, 4,609 bbls. Flour, 187,115 lbs. Tallow, 50 bales Cotton, 29,970 bushels Wheat, 180 tons Logwood.

By the steamer *Halley*, for Liverpool—4,257 bbls. Flour, 30,389 bushels Wheat, 1,200 Staves.

By the steamer *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—42,500 bushels Wheat, 18,000 lbs. Hams, 8 bbls. Pork, 33,000 lbs. Cheese, 3 tierces Bladders.

By the bark *Venezia Liberia*, for Liverpool—109,297 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—28,610 bushels Wheat, 1,864 bbls. Flour, 15 cases Sewing Machines, 188,482 lbs. Cheese, 1,262 boxes Cheese, 3,600 Staves, 15,488 lbs. Lard, 12,751 lbs. Bacon, 25 boxes Bacon, 78 tierces Tobacco, 30 boxes Tobacco.

By the steamer *Celia*, for London—160 bbls. Whalebone, 150 cases Milk, 449 bales Hops, 52 cases Drugs, 85 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 2 cases Machinery, 2 bales Skins, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 1 Printing Machine, 125 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *Shakespeare*, for Hamburg—266,104 gallons Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Max Speiler*, for Cork—33,100 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *C. A. Beng*, for Stettin—47,231 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—138 hhds. Tobacco, 192 bales Tobacco, 12 cases Tobacco, 100 hhds. Bark, 804 bbls. Resin, 10,721 lbs. Whalebone, 175 boxes Extract. For London—13,661 bushels Wheat. For Hull—225 boxes Cheese. For Antwerp—100 hhds. Tallow, 100 cases Tobacco.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at unchanged prices; Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady. We quote: Java at 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported of 967 bales, (of which 475 bales were to arrive,) including 882 bales to spinners and 87 bales to speculators. Also 200 bales averaging Low Middling, for September delivery, at 30¾c.; 100 bales basis of Low Middling, for October, at 28½c., and 100 bales do., December, at 26½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, review the week's business thus: "Our market for the week shows a decline of fully 1c. ₱ lb. on all grades, closing firm at the quotations for Cotton on the spot, and irregular for Cotton to arrive. The offerings of Cotton on spot are very small, while samples of Cotton to arrive are more abundant and pressed for sale. The new Cotton shows a decided improvement over the first arrival of last season, being well handled and of good grade and quality. The total sales of the week have been 4,254 bales, including 3,726 bales to spinners, 499 bales to speculators, and 29 bales to exporters. The sales for future delivery, on 'basis Low Middling,' have been: For September, 650 bales, at 30¾c.@32c.; for October, 300 bales, at 28½c.@29c.; for November, 150 bales, at 27¾c.; for December, 1,200 bales, at 26¾c.@27¼c.; for January, 600 bales, at 26½c.@27c.; for February, 250 bales at 26¼c. Also, 400 bales 'free on board' at New-Orleans, on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been 445 bales, all to Liverpool. The exports from all ports for the week have been—to Liverpool, 445 bales; to the Continent, 75 bales. Total, 520 bales. The Dry Goods market more active. We copy from the annual statement of the New-York *Shipping List* the following statement of the Cotton crop of 1868–69: Exports to Great Britain for year ending 1st September, 1869, 989,500 bales; exports to France for year ending 1st September, 1869, 224,527 bales; exports to other foreign ports for year ending 1st September, 1869, 233,616 bales; total exports, 1,447,643 bales; taken by Northern spinners, 821,924 bales; consumed in Virginia and burned, 20,203 bales; total, 2,289,770 bales; deduct decrease in stock, 26,238 bales; deduct foreign Cottons exported, 2,975 bales; total deductions, 29,213 bales. Total commercial crop, 2,260,557 bales."

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary...... | 29½ | 29¾ | 30 | 30¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 31½ | 31¾ | 32 | 32¼ |
| Low Middling | 32¾@33 | 33 @33¼ | 33¼@33½ | 33½@33¾ |
| Middling...... | 33¾@34 | 34 @34¼ | 34¼@34½ | 34½@34¾ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week.................. | 3,619 |
| Receipts last week.................. | 778 |
| Receipts preceding week............. | 2,643 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1.............. | 3,967 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1............... | 359,594 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869.. | 638,727 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869... | 638,886 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868.. | 632,314 |
| Export clearances since our last.... | 58 |
| Exports since Sept. 1............... | 2,647 |
| Exports since Jan. 1................ | 186,475 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869... | 328,479 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869.... | 338,557 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868... | 375,851 |
| Stock here.......................... | 2,650 |

*Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Sept. 1, to latest dates | 15,750 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 2,260,557 |
| Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867 | 4,522,988 |
| Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates | 4,850 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 1,447,643 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports preceding Cot on year | 1,553,787 |
| Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates | 13,500 |
| Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869 | 11,160 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,298 |
| Crop of 1868–9 | 2,260,557 |
| Crop of 1867–8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866–7 | 1,951,986 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been without notable activity. The main call has been for low grades, the offerings of which have been very moderate, and prices of which have been quoted a shade firmer. The better grades have been in limited request and heavy in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,400 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 85, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 85 @$7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Of the sales, 2,250 bbls. were Extras for export, including Western at $6 40@$6 65; State at $6 50@$6 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 85@$6 35 |
| Extra State | 6 50@ 7 25 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c. | 6 30@ 8 00 |
| Extra Ohio, Round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 45@ 6 70 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 75@ 8 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 25@ 8 25 |
| Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri | 6 50@11 00 |

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$11 50 for fair Ordinary to very Superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in light request at $6 50@$8 75 for Extra, ₱ 100 lbs.; sales, 325 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4 35@$6 55 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Cornmeal is in fair demand at $5 25@$5 50 for Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, and $5 25@$6 35 for Brandywhite, ₱ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in reduced supply and active request, chiefly for export, at an improvement of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 173,950 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 64@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 52@$1 62, chiefly at $1 60@$1 61 for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 58@$1 60; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 55; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed at $1 47@$1 48; No. 3 Spring at $1 41; White State at $1 65@$1 67½; Red and Amber State at $1 57@$1 60; White Southern at $1 62@$1 68; Red and Amber Southern at $1 60@ $1 62; and White California at $1 69½@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower, on a restricted trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 45,000 bushels, at 95c.@$1 13 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 18 for poor to choice Mixed Western, and $1 18@$1 19 for Yellow and White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy at $1 15@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in fair demand and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,000 bushels, at 65c.@71c. for very inferior Black to very choice White, new crop, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 13,252 bbls. Flour, and 192,447 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 33,661 bushels Wheat for London; 1,864 bbls. Flour, and 28,610 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; and 33,100 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 29 loads of Lumber, 22 of Wheat, 7 of Corn, 6 of Coal, 4 of Oil, 3 of Oats, and 2 each of Flour, Salt and Ashes.

List of boats which passed Fultonville, during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Sept. 9, 1869:

*Oil*—Wm. Keep, Buffalo; G. W. Ingalls, Buffalo; Zouave, Buffalo; J. Stafford, Buffalo; Recruit, Buffalo.

*Coal*—Royal Arch, Geneva; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; C. F. Williston, Buffalo; S. B. No. 3, Geneva; Jesse Irens, Geneva; N. M. Sloat, Geneva.

*Salt*—Eddie S. Putnam, J. S. Forger, Syracuse.

*Lumber*—James Faulkner, Buffalo; Edward Wight, Corning; J. W. Dunham, Corning; E. J. Viele, Corning; John M. Barker, Buffalo; Chas. Kathern, Buffalo; Sarah Jane, Buffalo; W. D. Hoff, Buffalo; W. T. Mulhall, Buffalo; H. C. Kruse, Buffalo; E. C. Starks, Buffalo; Charles Thayer, Buffalo; Theo. B. Wetling, Buffalo; Jim Smith, Buffalo; Bachelor's Home, Buffalo; Julia Knapp, Buffalo; S. G. Hart, Oswego; Dan Pardee, Oswego; Wm. Stinson, Oswego; Adriatic, Oswego; G. R. Thomas, Oswego; Chas. E. Miller, Oswego; Northern Lights, Boonville; J. F. Howarth, Olean; Hattie, Olean; Three Brothers, Tonawanda; J. N. Scratchard, Tonawanda; Live Oak, Tonawanda; A. B. Wilgus, Tonawanda.

*Wheat*—Geo. Harris, Buffalo; Cassicus, Buffalo; Geo. Fowler, Buffalo; Joseph J. Glass, Buffalo; Charlton, Buffalo; J. L. Greenman, Buffalo; Nellie B. Cord, Buffalo; L. B. Hiles, Buffalo; James Nolan, Buffalo; S. R. Frank, Buffalo; Allen Monroe, Buffalo; Simon Hawes, Buffalo; Willie H. Dunn, Buffalo; B. S. Briggs, Buffalo; Mary Eleanor, Buffalo; A. Horning, Buffalo; Mine Dingman, Buffalo; D. A. Brown, Buffalo; Pallas, Buffalo; River Queen, Buffalo; Forwarder, Buffalo; Schuyler, Buffalo.

*Corn*—Monarch, Buffalo; W. W. Allen, Buffalo; H. B. Craig, Buffalo; Emma J. Barnard, Buffalo; O. C. French, Buffalo; L. O. Hovey, Oswego; W. T. Worner, Buffalo.

*Oats*—Galt, Buffalo; Belfort, Buffalo; Sands Cole, Buffalo.

*Flour*—J. G. Cullen, Rochester; Cono, Phœnix.

*Ashes*—Jacob Stroup, Oswego; W. A. Failing, Oswego.

The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday covered 32 loads of Lumber, 28 of Wheat, 13 of Corn, 7 of Coal, 5 of Oil, 4 each of Staves and Stone, 3 of Salt, 2 each of Flour and Oats, and 1 each of Lime and Feed.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Sept. 10, 1869:

*Salt*—O. T. Burt, Salina; Salt Springs, Syracuse; Edward F. Rice, Syracuse.

*Wheat*—Walter Borling, Buffalo; J. J. Parry, Jr., Buffalo; E. H. Shepard, Oswego; L. B. Arnold, Oswego; Nettie, Oswego; Anne Rebeca, Oswego; Willard Johnson, Buffalo; J. W. Van Alstyne, Buffalo; A. H. Laflin, Buffalo; Wm. Cox, Buffalo; Cora Hunt, Buffalo; Olive, Buffalo; Thomas N. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo; F. F. Stoddard, Buffalo; Austin Scott, Buffalo; Orin D. Collins, Buffalo; Wm. B. Taylor, Buffalo; N. G. Dodge, Buffalo; Addie Gregg, Buffalo; David Ellis, Jr., Buffalo; Kate Freese, Buffalo; Earl Feeter, Buffalo; T. F. Perry, Buffalo; S. D. Griffin, Buffalo; George J. Whitney, Buffalo; W. G. Milligan.

*Lumber*—Geo. B. Sloan, Oswego; Alex. Duff, Oswego; John C. Heenan, Oswego; W. A. Hotchkiss, Oswego; Robt. Newell, Oswego; H. C. Le Roy, Oswego; Andrew Martin, Oswego; A. D. Eno, Oswego; Winnie Bowley, Oswego; Sabbath-Keeper No. 2, Oswego; Jennie Diefendorf, Oswego; J. T. Martin, Oswego; Mattie Roe, Oswego; Armenia, Oswego; A. Worster, Oswego; Sam. & Hod, Oswego; F. L. Sheldon, Oswego; L. State, Oswego; Gen. Burnside, Oswego; Abb Smith, Oswego; Mary Bowley, Oswego; A. S. Johnson, Oswego; Flag, Oswego; Governor Seymour, Oswego; Chas. H. Potter, Oswego; Martha M. Thompson, Buffalo; Three Sisters, Buffalo; J. E. Harroun, Buffalo; J. M. Bryant, Buffalo; C. Tanner, Buffalo; Helen Yale, Buffalo; Keystone, Lyon's Falls.

*Coal*—F. B. No. 14, Watkins; F. B. No. 12, Watkins; H. S. Stark, Geneva; Anna, Geneva; B. M. Hager, Geneva; Colonel M. Conoran, Geneva; Chas. Haring, Watkins.

*Oil*—Alida, Buffalo; J. L. Borker, Buffalo; Plow Boy, Buffalo; H. C. Hudson, Buffalo; Peck & Church, Buffalo.

*Oats*—Mary D, Buffalo; A. O. Lamoreaux, Buffalo.

*Corn*—Emma Petrie, Buffalo; Libbie, Buffalo; Seymour Odell, Buffalo; C. M. Belknap, Buffalo; E. B. Armstrong, Buffalo; E. T. Hulburt, Buffalo; S. D. Streeter, Buffalo; New-Hartford, Buffalo; D. D. French, Buffalo; A. McKeever, Buffalo; B. M. Hagen, Buffalo; Briggs & Palmer, Buffalo.

*Water Lime*—Levi Snell, Rome.

*Staves*—Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Thos. Forster, Buffalo; City, Buffalo; Flying Frenchman, Rochester.

*Stone*—M. A. McAnalty, Buffalo; Belle, Buffalo; C. G. Clark, Buffalo; Grace Bedell, Buffalo.

*Flour*—Thomas Coons, Rochester; Palmyra, Rochester."

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 70c.@$1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is selling slowly at 55c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 57,545 Hides; sales, 28,900 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 4,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¾@23 lbs., at 22c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 22¼ lbs., at 19c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Cordova, 23 lbs., 19¾c., gold, usual selections; 1,200 Dry Montevideo, 21¼ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 4,800 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., part at 21c., gold, usual selection; 300 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., on private terms; 150 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., private terms; 3,300 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Matamoras Kips, 4@12 lbs., 27c.@28c.; 1,500 Dry Texas, 22½ lbs., 21½c.; 250 Dry Salted Matamoras, 31 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 46 lbs., 11½c., gold, usual selection; 4,900 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50@52 lbs., 11½c., gold, usual selection. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 187,300 Hides, (same time last year, 139,500; year before, 223,100,) as follows: 94,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 6,200 Dry Montevideo; 14,000 Dry Rio Grande; 25,000 Dry Orinoco; 6,000 Dry California; 6,700 Dry Porto Cabello; 9,000 Dry Central American; 300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 2,000 Dry Bahia; 700 Dry Havana; 4,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 8,000 Dry and Salted Texas; 2,600 Dry and Salted Parnahiba; 2,300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 2,000 Wet Salted California.

HOPS—New Crop have attracted more attention at stronger prices. We now quote: New-York State, new, 15c.@20c.; Eastern, new, 12c.@15c.; Ohio, new, 12c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Mr. EMMETT WELLS, in his circular for this week, gives the following statistics of the

*Exports of American Hops, from Sept. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1869.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| From New-York to Liverpool and London | 71,030 |
| From New-York to Cuba | 228 |
| From New-York to China | 398 |
| From New-York to Australia | 437 |
| From New-York to Brazil | 306 |
| From New-York to New-Grenada | 288 |
| From New-York to Mexico | 289 |
| From New-York to British West Indies | 31 |
| From New-York to Venezuela | 20 |
| From New-York to Chili | 18 |
| From New-York to Central America | 10 |
| From New-York to Peru | 4 |
| From New-York to Miscellaneous | 7 |
| From New-York to British North American Colonies | 158 |
| Total exports from New-York | 73,224 |

*From other American Ports.*

| | Bales. | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Boston | 2,213 | From Philadelphia | 401 |
| From Baltimore | 115 | From Portland | 1,634 |
| Total | | | 4,363 |
| Total exports from New-York | | | 73,224 |
| Grand total | | | 77,587 |

LEATHER—Prime over-weight and damaged Hemlock Tanned Sole has been in good request and firm in price. In other descriptions the dealings have been unimportant. The receipts to-day were 2,321 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. We quote: New Porto Rico at 53c.@72c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@ 95c., ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon | 35c.@37c. | 37c.@40c. |
| Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon | 37c.@42c. | 45c.@49c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon | —@— | 48c.@53c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon | —@— | 54c.@60c. |
| Porto Rico, ₱ gallon | —@— | 53c.@72c. |
| English Islands, ₱ gallon | —@— | 45c.@65c. |
| New-Orleans, ₱ gallon | —@— | 80c.@95c. |

NAVAL STORES—All articles in this line have been lightly dealt in to-day, but have been quoted firm. The receipts included 1,439 bbls. Resin, 349 bbls. Crude Turpentine and 15 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. The export clearances included 1,703 bbls Resin. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c., chiefly at 42½c.@43c. for merchantable; ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $2 50 @$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at about previous quotations; Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 08; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 93@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $2. Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 52½; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull and weak at 16½c.@16¾c., in bulk, and 22½c.@23c., in bbls., ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia barreled Crude has been very quiet on the basis of 22c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg a limited business was reported in Crude, in bulk, on the basis of 14½c., for September, 14c., seller's option, all the year, and 15c., buyer's option, do., ₱ gallon. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia 880 bbls. arrived. No export clearances were reported. Refined Oil has been in very slack request and quoted easier, on the basis of 31½c. @32c. for Standard White, prompt delivery here, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls.; also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. do., last half of September delivery, at 32½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, considerable sales of Refined were reported at 32½c. @32¾c. for Standard White, for September, various deliveries, within the month; and 31¾c. for Prime Light Straw to White ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,331 bbls.; at Philadelphia 2,060 bbls. The export clearances hence were 266,104 gallons by the ship *Shakespeare*, for Hamburg; 109,297 gallons by the bark *Venezia Liberia*, for Liverpool, and 47,231 gallons by the brig *C. A. Bing*, for Stettin. Standard White, in cases, is quiet but steady at from 37½c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38¾c. @39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in light request at 10½c.@11c., in bbls., and 16½c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 251 bbls. received. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 20@ $2 30, and for Refined, $2 45@$2 55 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, but firm, today. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 12½, closing at $31 for New Western Mess, $32@$32 25 for City Mess; $30@$31 for Prime Mess; and $26 75@$28 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller January, $26 50 ₱ bbl. Cutmeats have been in demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 120 packages at 14¾c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@ 19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@ 22c. for Bagged Hams ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet but steady; sales 90 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@17c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 370 tierces and bbls. at 16¾c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 19c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 250 tierces Prime, buyer September, at 19c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 240 bbls. Tierce Beef is unaltered. Beef Hams are quiet at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 80 bbls. in lots. Butter continues in request and firm. We quote State, common to very good, 24c.@42c.; and Prime to Fancy, 45c.@55c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 18c.@33c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,559 packages. Cheese is rather quiet at from 7c.@16½c. as the extremes, ₱ lb.; the receipts of the day were 4,172 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been quoted a shade firmer, and have been in fair demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 973 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11½c.@14¼c., chiefly fair to good refining grades Cuba, at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at from 14½c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¼c.; also 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c. @20¼c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in request at much higher prices. Sales have been reported of 280 bbls. in lots, at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon; receipts, 280 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but very firm. For Liverpool, there have been taken 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 46,500 bushels Wheat at 9¾d., by sail, and 10½d., by steam, ₱ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 35s.; 2,850 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 50 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 75 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 40s. ₱ hhd. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Penarth Roads and orders, a bark with Wheat, on private terms. For Havre or Antwerp, a British bark, now at Boston, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, hence on private terms. For Cadiz, a vessel with 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Genoa direct, an Italian bark with 380 hhds. Tobacco, at 42s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

FRIDAY, September 10, 1869.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met in the Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to special call, signed by a majority of members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Norton, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, McGrath, McQuade—8.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Message from the Mayor recommending that measures be taken to express proper sympathy for the families of the Avondale sufferers.

In connection therewith, resolution that a Special Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of collecting, receiving and forwarding subscriptions.

Which was concurred in, and the President named as such Committee Aldermen

Norton,
Cushman,
Ward,
Hardy,
McQuade.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday next, thirteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

## FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAYALE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

This road, upon which property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction. Its length is 117 5-100 miles. Capital stock $3,000,000. Total bonds $2,000,000, which is less than $18,000 per mile, and secured by first mortgage on the whole road, rolling stock, depots, machine shops, warehouses, lands and entire property of the Company. The grading, bridging and all the work that is necessary to complete the roadway ready for the rails, has been done wholly with stock. The rails are now being rapidly put down; a large portion of the road is now in successful operation. All the iron has been purchased, also a large amount of rolling stock, and the entire line will positively be completed before the 1st of January. The road runs east and west, through numerous populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois. Its local business alone will make it a first-class paying road; while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. This road has recently consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, forming a direct route to Baltimore *via* Baltimore and Ohio line; also to Philadelphia *via* Pennsylvania Central line; also to New-York and Boston *via* Erie and New-York Central lines. Also connecting on the west with direct lines through to the Pacific.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad is a grand central trunk road, with all the main lines connecting almost in direct line with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and running through the richest and greatest business thoroughfares in the United States, all of which serve as feeders to this road. Thus it may be easily seen by a glance at the map, that the geographical location of the road insures its success. The stocks of many roads in Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of the Company at par, any time desired, greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security in all respects.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent., currency, —about 50 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty bonds,—besides the prospect of a speedy advance of the stock, into which they may be converted.

Government bonds and gold received at their market value in exchange. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UPON FAVORABLE TERMS
$200,000 CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, at the
BANK OF AMERICA,
in this City.

A special tax has been levied to meet the interest on these Bonds, and the sinking fund of the city amounts to about $200,000 per annum.

The City of Louisville has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of $1,300,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, these Bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.

The Bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, at the option of the holder.

Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GOLD LOAN
OF
The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
DUE 1889,
OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 16 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $1,000,000 |
| PAID IN | $500,000 |

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank. | G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co. |
| J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro. | T. S. MARLOR. |
| T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co. | JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting. |
| T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson. | R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co. |
| A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro. | JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate. |
| T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co. | L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co. |
| | JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co. |

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY, FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

NOTICE.

The Treasury will purchase, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, two millions 5-20 Bonds.

The Treasury will sell, on THURSDAY, Sept. 16, one million gold. Certified Checks for five per cent. of amount must be deposited with bids.

Further particulars on application at the Treasury.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 15th day of October.

By order.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF
BONDS
OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

HACKENSACK & NEW-YORK
EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889. Mortgage only $10,700 per mile.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS
TEN PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole debt of the township (this loan) | $50,000 |
| Assessed value | 276,000 |
| Real valuation | 1,500,000 |

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA,

with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 80 Broadway.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of September instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year; also, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed at its recent session, authorizing the Company to increase its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d of September, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 38 BURLING SLIP,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books are closed until the 22d inst.

By order,
E. C. STURGES,
Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 121¾ | 122 | 5-20 Coupon,'67 | 120¼ | 120⅜ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 121¾ | 122 | 5-20 Coupon,'68 | 120 | 120⅜ |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862 | 121 | 121¼ | 10-40 Regist'd | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon,'62 | 123 | 123¼ | 10-40 Coupon | 110½ | 111 |
| 5-20 Coupon,'64 | 121¼ | 121½ | Gold | 135⅜ | 135½ |
| 5-20 Coupon,'65 | 121½ | 121¾ | U. S. Cur. Pac. | 109½ | 110 |
| 5-20 Coupon,'65, Jan. and July | 120 | 120¼ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

## DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1869.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD FRANCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard France, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au30-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HOFELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Hofeld, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of July, 1869.
au30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD T. WOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward T. Wood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1869.
s13-law3wMF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. MUREN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George M. Muren, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PAUL MARES, OCTAVE MOLINIE, EUGENE MOLINIE, LEO MOLINIE, AUGUSTE MARROT and PAUL SALAMON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Paul Mares, Octave Molinie, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie, Auguste Marrot and Paul Salamon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Paul Mares, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them is forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, perfectly sound and safe belonging to the late H. J. Raymond. Apply at BROWN & RYERSON'S stable, corner of 13th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE—A COUPE AND DOG-CART, both in good order, and the latter but little used, belonging to the late H. J. Raymond. Apply at the carriage warerooms of WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE LIGHT RIG, consisting of two fine horses, light buggy, double harness, &c.; or will sell separately. No. 600 7th-av.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A THOROUGH LINGUIST AND EXperienced lecturer on the history, languages and general literature of England, France, Germany and Italy; expert translator, correspondent, writer and teacher of composition, conversation, grammar, &c., wishes to make an engagement for his full time, or would accept partial or temporary occupation. Address PROFESSOR, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE IMproved lot in Green-Wood Cemetery. Inquire of JAMES SHACKEY, 5th-av. and 24th-st., near Green-wood.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG!—MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1869.

### Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Stockton, Mr. G. Hall and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon — MASANIELLO. Evening — THE KING'S MUSKETEERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE WIZARD OF THE WAVE, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
3d-av. near 64th-st.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. Open Day and Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
SCOTTISH SONGS. By Mr. Kennedy and Miss Kennedy.

BRADY'S CURRICULUM.
Jersey City.
THE INDIAN GAME OF LACROSSE AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

### Terms of the New-York Times.

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| The Weekly Times, one year | 2 |
| Five copies | 8 |
| Ten copies | 15 |

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The Emperor, it is officially announced, is well. It is rumored that he may abdicate, and some think his son's majority will be proclaimed on his next birthday.

A letter in the London *Telegraph* of yesterday says that Lord Byron did not meet Mrs. Leigh for a period extending over the time before his marriage with and separation from Lady Byron.

Troops have been sent from Madrid in search of a small band of Carlists, who are reported in Catalonia.

A writer in the *London Standard*, of yesterday, says General McMahon denies the charges which have been brought against Lopez. He says he is intelligent, courageous and conversant with European manners and diplomacy; also, that only two or three English desire to leave Paraguay.

The purport of General Sickles' note to the Spanish Government is reported to be that if the situation in Cuba is not soon changed, the United States will probably recognize the insurgents as belligerents. It is now said that twenty-four thousand troops will leave Madrid for the island during the present week.

Victor Emmanuel replies to the overtures which have been made to make the Duke of Aosta King of Spain, that his son shall never rule over a free people unless called to do so by the unanimous consent of its Constituent Chambers.

Republican organizations in Portugal are said to be increasing in numbers and influence.

Belgium will not be officially represented in the Ecumenical Council, and declines to join Bavaria in carrying out the policy of Prince Hohenlohe in regard to the Council.

A cable telegram reports a fearful hurricane to have swept over the north of France, damaging property and crops.

A synopsis of the Senatus Consultum is forwarded by cable. It is taken from the text as published in the *Journal Officiel*, and promulgated in the name of the Emperor.

Lady Palmerston, wife of the late Lord Palmerston, died on Saturday last.

### CUBA.

The Havana dispatches state that the United States mails of the steamship *Missouri* were detained, and the letters supposed to contain rebel intelligence, registered by the Spanish authorities.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bayamo, at the outbreak of the rebellion, has been found guilty of treason by a Court-martial in Havana, and sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years.

A private letter received in Washington, dated Cardenas, Sept. 1, says that the Cubans are greatly elated with their recent reported successes, and that the Spanish regard the revolution as likely to be successful. The war is causing great devastation on the island, and disease and want among the people, and if continued many months longer will convert Cuba into a barren waste.

### GENERAL.

The inquest in the case of the Avondale Mine calamity began on Saturday. The testimony thus far adduced would seem to strengthen the general suspicion that this disaster was the result of design. Telegrams from various cities and towns show that active measures are being taken to relieve those who have been left destitute by this afflicting casualty. At Scranton yesterday the clergymen of the various churches made allusion to the catastrophe. The feeling of bitterness among the miners continues, but the extravagant expressions in which the first outbursts of feeling were couched are not now heard.

The funeral of the late Senator Fessenden took place on Saturday morning from the First Parish Church, in Portland, Me. The public offices in Portland, the Custom-house in Boston, and the Treasury Department in Washington were closed during the day as a mark of respect to his memory.

Reports of the late Eastern storm along the coast show that much damage was done to shipping and a number of lives lost. A Portland telegram states that two vessels are a total wreck on Cape Small Point, and that on one of them only one man was saved out of a crew of eighteen. Two Boston market fishermen were also drowned in the gale, and numerous vessels are reported ashore.

Howard A. Cleveland was sentenced to death at Bangor, Me., on Thursday, for the murder of Warren George. The prisoner's counsel propose to move further in the case by writ of error.

A fire Saturday night destroyed the Powell House stables, in Newburg. The loss is covered by insurance, and the cause incendiarism.

An organ grinder was run over and killed on Saturday morning, near Howell's Depot, on the Erie Road, by passenger train No. 12. His wife, who was with him, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The speech recently delivered by Hon. George H. Pendleton at Clifton, Ohio, to a few friends who called upon the Democratic candidate for Governor at his residence, and asked an expression of his views on the public questions involved in the present campaign in that State, will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

A fire Friday night destroyed a stable at Louisville, Ky., in which eight horses and six mules were burned, and a tannery at Adrian, Mich. The loss in one case was $2,500; in the other $10,000.

The argument in the Philadelphia municipal election case was closed on Saturday. The decision will not be rendered for several weeks.

David E. Saunders, the alleged defaulting teller of the North National Bank of Boston, was brought up for examination on Saturday afternoon, and gave bail for his appearance next Tuesday, to which time the case is adjourned.

On Friday afternoon, at Carthage, Ohio, a portion of the elevated promenade which surrounds the race-track of the Hamilton County Fair Grounds gave way, precipitating twenty men and women to the ground, fifteen feet below, and seriously injuring seventeen of the number.

The will of the late Henry Keep makes his wife sole executrix, and leaves all his property, worth about $4,000,000 to her and his daughter, his two sisters, and two sisters of his wife.

A most destructive fire, on Friday night, destroyed most of the business portion of the town of Martinsburg, Lewis County, in this State, and occasioned a loss of $30,000, upon which there was an insurance of $16,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The new carillon of bells, manufactured in France and now mounted in the tower of St. Joseph's Cathedral of Buffalo, were first tried yesterday, and large crowds of citizens assembled in the church and streets to hear them. The bells are forty-three in number, and the chime is the third largest in the world.

On Tuesday last a twelve-year-old son of Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, who resides just outside the city limits of Leavenworth, Kansas, killed a servant girl by the accidental discharge of a gun. The top of the girl's head was blown completely off.

S. Gross Fry, the Democratic candidate for City Treasurer of Philadelphia, has withdrawn his name from the canvass, and advises the others on the ticket to do so also. This act causes considerable excitement among politicians, and being so near election is thought to injure the prospects of party success.

The *Evening Post*, the only Republican journal in Memphis, Tenn., suspended yesterday, Governor Senter withdrawing from it the State patronage.

The spice factory of Weikel & Smith, in Front above Arch-street, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. The loss is heavy.

A break in the Erie Canal, at the old aqueduct, in the City of Rochester, is reported to have taken place yesterday.

We print on the second page to-day the speech delivered by Hon. Wm. H. Seward at Sitka, Alaska, in August, in which the veteran statesman speaks of the character and value of the purchased Territory, and the policy and future of the Republic.

### LOCAL.

A new trial has been ordered in the case of Mrs. Ellen Hartman, charged with killing Mrs. Bowman at Fort Lee, N. J.

Thomas Barrett and Ellen Utt had a quarrel yesterday evening, at No. 170 West Broadway, when the woman ended the controversy by stabbing Barrett in the abdomen, causing a dangerous wound. The man was immediately removed to the New-York Hospital and Ellen taken into custody.

The body of a man named John O'Neill was found in Hoboken, Saturday night, bearing evidences that he had been beaten to death. Four men have been arrested charged with the crime.

The President and Secretary of the Cuban Junta in this City have addressed a letter to General Butterfield, Treasurer of the Rawlins fund, inclosing a letter of condolence to Mrs. Rawlins, and $20,000 in Cuban bonds.

Rev. E. W. Hitchcock preached, yesterday morning, in the Church corner Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, on the reunion of the Presbyterian Church. He treated the reunion as inevitable, and welcomed the day when it should be brought about.

There were three highway robberies on Saturday night, the perpetrators being in each case arrested and committed for trial. These robberies took place in Broome-street, Seventh-avenue and James-slip, the plunder being quite insignificant in comparison to the enormity of the crime.

Two separate meetings of the Fenian Brotherhood were held in this City yesterday. It is stated that a plan for another invasion of Canada and a proposition to abduct Prince Arthur were decided upon.

The officers of the steamer *City of Baltimore*, which arrived yesterday, report that they landed the "Harvard stroke oar" at Halifax, *en route* for Boston. The remainder of the men are coming by the *City of Antwerp*.

### Questions of the Hour.

Senator Sherman does not mistake the current of popular feeling when, in the Ohio canvass, he lays stress upon the questions of taxation and currency as those which call for immediate and intelligent attention. The influence of these questions upon the feelings and purposes of the people is not confined to Ohio. They furnish the practical issues for the Fall campaign. The Fifteenth Amendment is the last remaining feature of the reconstruction policy, and the importance of its ratification cannot be easily overestimated. Until the principle it affirms be incorporated into the Constitution the fundamental feature of reconstruction will wear a sectional aspect, and its duration will be a matter of doubt. The adoption of the amendment is, therefore, desirable as a means of nationalizing what the country, in its treatment of the South has pronounced just, and as a final settlement of an irritating controversy. With this exception, there is nothing which, in importance or interest, approaches the financial question.

The blunder of the main body of the Democracy, in identifying themselves with the programme of Mr. Pendleton in regard to the currency and the debt, interferes with the practical discussion of those topics. Instead of entering upon them in their practical relations, and with direct reference to measures of which improved credit is an essential element, the parties to the contest are engaged in debating the relative advantages of repudiation and good faith. As in the war the same class of Democrats expended in opposition to the cause of the Government the strength which, rightly used, would have rendered its administration more efficient, so now the relief to the tax-payer which would follow a successful management of the debt is delayed by an assault upon the public credit. The reform most obviously needed is for the time hindered, if not made impossible. It would be idle to propose to the public creditor the acceptance of a bond bearing a lower rate of interest in exchange for that which he now holds, so long as a determination to disregard the original contract is apparent. By wantonly reviving Mr. Pendleton's greenback theory, then, the Democrats do what they can to narrow the financial discussion within unprofitable limits, and to prevent the operation of bond-conversion, which would so greatly reduce the tax-payers' load.

The Democratic position with reference to the currency is similarly mischievous. We have no confidence in plans for precipitating resumption of specie payments by legislation. *That* must be the result of a gradual change, involving time, and the steady, wholesome growth of industry and commerce. But the appreciation of the currency may be promoted by judicious measures, of which fixedness is an ingredient; while for resumption other preparations are expedient, looking to the specie strength of the Treasury and the national banks. The Democratic programme makes fixedness in the amount of the currency unattainable, and demands the abolition of the banks rather than the acquisition by them of a specie reserve. The programme, in fact, threatens inflation and business disorganization, under circumstances which indicate the repression of disturbing influences as one of the paramount requirements of the country.

Upon the subjects of the debt and the currency, then, Republicans appeal to the people with decided advantages on their side. They may fairly claim to be fighting the battle of common honesty. They may declare, with truth, that if the saving attendant upon conversion of the debt, and the benefit to trade and industry consequent upon a more healthy condition of the currency, are not at once feasible, it is because the influence of the Democratic Party is exerted in the direction, of inflation and repudiation.

If, however, Republicans are to profit by this superiority of position to the fullest extent, we apprehend that they must deal with the general question of taxation more frankly than Senator Sherman has yet done in his reported speeches. The Republican record even upon this question is not a weak one. It tells of greatly reduced taxes the moment that peace and retrenchment made reduction possible. It tells, moreover, of a systematic cutting down of expenditures under a Republican Administration, which will render further reduction easy. The Ohio Senator is not too sanguine, we trust, when he expresses the belief that within two years the taxes on whisky, tobacco and incomes will yield a sum adequate to the ordinary wants of the Government. The desirableness of thus restricting the sources of internal revenue may be open to doubt. And the impolicy of upholding the income tax just as it is, instead of urging modifications that would break the force of objections now pressed against the tax itself, is apparent. Still, the possibility to which Mr. Sherman points is encouraging. It shows that he at least, among the Republican leaders, understands the popular demand for economy, and for lessened taxation as its immediate result.

This demand applies to the tariff not less than to the system of internal taxation, and Mr. Sherman errs when he runs over the schedule of Customs' duties, and treats it as something to which no serious objection can be taken. On this subject he underrates popular intelligence as well as popular feeling. When, for example, after remarking that "the duties complained of are chiefly the duties levied for revenue only, and not in any way for protection," he adduces the duties on sugar, tea and coffee as foremost of those that are objected to, and then goes on to contend that a mass of other duties fall on articles which are consumed by the rich, he misconceives the whole meaning of contemporary discussion. The complaint against the tariff is that it is needlessly cumbrous and complicated, that it taxes raw materials of manufacture and therefore oppresses domestic industry, and that some of its most objectionable duties are those which are inconsiderable in respect of the revenue they yield. The duties on iron, coal, timber and salt produce, in the aggregate, a comparatively small revenue; they are designed to "protect" monopolies, and their effects are widespread and bad. Yet Mr. Sherman, who profess to discuss taxation in the spirit of a statesman, utters not a word concerning them.

The Republican Party cannot afford to be indifferent to the tariff issue as a part of the question of taxation. The time is not propitious for the advocacy of abstract doctrines, and the people have no heart for them. The necessities of the Government are appreciated, and there is an honorable readiness to bear the inevitable burdens patiently. Their revision and readjustment are, however, possible without embarrassment to the Government, and the performance of this duty is a service which the Republican Party should not try to evade.

### The Position of Lopez.

We are now likely to have light thrown on the mysterious Paraguayan problem. General McMahon, our Minister in Paraguay, is on his way to Washington, and it is already understood that the news he brings of the situation of affairs on the La Plata is quite different from the reports lately received through Brazilian channels.

It is pretty clear that the position of Marshal Lopez in the Cordilleras is a strong one, and that he has means enough, considering the natural defensiveness of the country, to make a long fight yet in behalf of the little Republic. General McMahon seems to have been rather ungraciously received by the Allies, and especially by the Brazilians, on his passage through their lines. His escort, composed of ten or twelve Paraguayan officers of distinction, bearing a white flag of truce, was charged by the Brazilian cavalry, notwithstanding that General McMahon had previously informed the Count d'Eu, General-in-Chief of the Allied army, of his coming.

It is confirmed also that the United States Legation at Assumption was sacked by the Brazilian troops when the latter entered the abandoned city. The Brazilian soldiers are said to have seized certain sums of money and articles of furniture which had been deposited with the American Legation.

President Lopez, in answering the farewell speech of Minister McMahon, expressed his sorrow at seeing him leave Paraguay before the end of the war.

There are several reasons which induce our people to take a friendly interest in the welfare of Paraguay. In the first place, Paraguay is a republic, threatened by a monarchy. Again, the principle of free navigation of the tributaries of the River Plata is threatened by the preponderance of countries which pretend to succeed Spain and Portugal in the monopoly of that navigation. The American treaty of July, 1853, which stipulates that liberty, has been protested against by Buenos Ayres and Brazil, and they have not as yet adhered to its provisions.

What the upshot of the long struggle will be it is hardly possible yet to predict. But the very plucky and heroic resistance offered by Paraguay against such great odds cannot but move popular sympathy in its behalf.

### The Higher Schools of New-York—The Athens of America.

For a number of weeks past there have been displayed daily in our advertising columns several hundred announcements of the opening of as many academies and seminaries in this City and vicinity. Those who have had occasion to look through this interesting department, which every year, at this season, occupies a large space in the columns of the Times, must have satisfied themselves that New-York is possessed of remarkable educational advantages, apart from our admirable public-school system. Here are institutes for imparting knowledge in all its specialities. Here the pupil may learn any one of all the languages, ancient or modern; here the student may be initiated into all the sciences, luminous or dismal; here the arts and accomplishments of life are taught; here the laws and methods of practical business are studied. Now we have a kindergarten, now a gymnasium, now a military school, now a dancing school, now a conservatory of music, now a polytechnic institute, and now we have an institution whose curriculum seems to embrace the whole circle of possible wit, and threatens to turn out upon the world scholars who must necessarily be Admirable Crichtons from the start. It has really been interesting of late to peruse these announcements, as a means of seeing the opportunities offered to American youth, in the way of preparation for actual life.

It is surprising to observe the number of capable and highly accomplished men and women who are making the business of education the labor of their lives. Of course it is not possible for us, in this place, to mention, in particular, any of the names we have recognized in looking through the long lists as they have appeared. But if it were possible, we could easily indicate not a few names that deserve to be widely known as those of highly accomplished scholars. They bring to their honorable work fine intellects that have been highly cultured; and they combine with their scholarship those personal qualities and elements of character that are in themselves of the highest value in the way of example to the students. In this regard we must say that we think the American teacher of the present day is very far in advance of the teachers of other times and other countries; and we must add that we believe this finer intelligence and this higher humanity constitute prime features in that power of imparting knowledge, which is the best distinction of the capable teacher.

There is a feature in these educational announcements which deserves to be particularly noted. We refer to the indication they give of the increasingly large number of ladies who are devoting their lives to the higher order of teaching. We should think that not less than half of these advertisements have been those of academies and seminaries conducted by ladies, or in which ladies are among the leading professors and instructors. They do not by any means confine themselves to the teaching of such matters as dancing and music, or what are sometimes called *accomplishments*; but we find them as teachers of the languages, the sciences and mathematics, of the arts, of philosophy, and of the most erudite studies. We are rejoiced to witness the enlargement of women's "sphere" in this direction; and we hope to see their opportunities increased with every successive year. As pupils and as students, American young ladies have now unprecedented advantages. All the fields of knowledge are opened up to them, and it is their own fault if they do not take possession of those which are best calculated to aid in the development of their highest womanhood.

We suppose that many thousands of people, interested in the matter of choosing a proper place of education for young persons intrusted to their care, have carefully perused the columns of educational announcements during the last few weeks. We are sure they must all have been able to suit themselves in all respects. To such we would say a word, and that is—to deal liberally with the teachers of their children. Instead of applying here the rigid rules of trade, and driving the closest possible bargain, let the teachers feel that they are engaged in a work which is properly appreciated, and which, though it can never be fully remunerated, deserves to meet with a recognition, generous and intelligent.

Byron is now, it seems, to be the theme of an opera. The dashing and eccentric Countess Ratazzi is engaged on a new operatic work (words and music) of which the celebrated poet is the hero. She could find few subjects with more dramatic effects, with more picturesque and varied incident, or capable of more sensational treatment. We hope she will not give any place in the opera to the recent horrible slanders on Lord Byron.

A new paper, entitled *The College Review*, has just made its appearance, and we are pleased to find in its contents the promise of success. It is introduced to the public by one whose name entitles him to a ready and respectful audience. Mr. Wm. L. Stone, the proprietor, is son of Colonel Stone, who for many years made the *Commercial Advertiser* the charm of so many evening firesides. Associated with Mr. Stone is Mr. P. C. Gilbert, and a staff of clever writers. Besides several articles of solid worth in this first number, there is the beginning of an interesting story or sketch by the late Colonel Stone, told with much quaint humor and originality. Liberal space is devoted to college news, and foreign correspondence is also to form a prominent feature in the paper. There was plenty of room for a journal of this description, and we cordially commend it to the public.

### The Avondale Mystery.

The evidence given before the Coroner's jury on the miners killed at Avondale does not satisfactorily dispel the dark stories which have been in circulation during the last few days. Our correspondent states that the testimony already produced is not so strong as that which will be forthcoming, but it is quite strong enough to give apparent confirmation to the suspicion that the fire was not solely the result of accident. It seems too horrible to believe that any human being could deliberately set the mine on fire, but that is the impression which exists in the locality, and the witnesses thus far examined before the Coroner will help to substantiate it. No doubt the arrangements of the mine were bad, and the absence of a second shaft, to provide a means of escape in case of accident to the first, is a fault which cannot be explained away. But if a crime has been committed such as the common report seems to indicate, the deaths of these unfortunate miners could not be directly ascribed to the negligence of the colliery owners. Indirectly, however, their responsibility is of the most serious character.

The shaft of the mine was connected with the furnace by a brickwork flue. The men appear to have talked with each other frequently about the probability of the shaft catching fire, and thus stopping up their only means of egress; but they never considered that the furnace exposed them to danger. They dreaded fire from *above*, and no wonder. It was the custom to carry hay down the shaft in a loose state, and one witness, Christopher Savage, "could not say' whether an open light went with it or not Evidently there was great carelessness, although the outside foreman of the mine testified that a man was not allowed to carry a light with hay. The fire in the furnace was lit on the morning of the disaster at 6:30 o'clock. At 9:45 the flames burst out in the shaft. About 9 o'clock a man named Anson Dunn descended the mine in search of work. He went past the furnace, and noticed that everything was "all right." As he ascended the shaft he saw no smoke or other signs of fire. According to his statement, he came out of the mine at 9:45 A. M.—only a few minutes before the fire broke out. He was the last person who used the shaft.

If there had been a fire connected in any way with the furnace, is it possible that this man could have failed to detect it? The evidence of other witnesses tends to prove the startling fact that the furnace did *not* cause the calamity. Isaac Thomas testified that he had examined the shaft since the fire, and that he found the brettice not burned at all in the centre. Thomas C. Davies said: "I believe something was thrown on the brettice; I believe it was set on fire; I feel positively certain it could not have originated from the furnace." The brettice thus spoken of could not have caught fire from sparks wafted from the furnace—upon that point all the witnesses seem agreed. The evidence of George Morgan, a man whose trade has been mining all his life, is still more important. He declares that whereas the top of the brettice was burned completely, it was not burned in the lower part at all; but right at the bottom there were again marks of fire—caused, probably, "by the burning *débris* falling from above." If the fire had originated from the bottom of the shaft, the whole of the brettice must have been destroyed. "The guides along the side of the brettice," said Morgan, "after three or four lengths from the top, show no sign of fire whatever." Another witness, Thomas Thomas, also expressed his belief that the furnace was not the cause of the fire.

What was? The inquiry now going on will, we trust, lead to a discovery of the truth, That so awful a calamity was the work of malice we refuse for the present to credit. We observe that a former engineer of the mine, Alex. Weir, told the foreman some time ago that there was danger of fire in the shaft. According to the testimony of Charles Wilson, or Wilcox, a man went down the mine with a load of hay about half an hour before the fire was discovered. There is only too much room for the inference that mere recklessness was the cause of this fearful loss of life. One thing is clear—all the men in the mine might have been saved if there had been two shafts. They had plenty of time to escape, as is proved by the fact that they erected a brettice to keep back the flames and smoke. This lesson, at any rate, ought not to be lost upon the colliery proprietors in the district.

The Great Powers of Europe have done their best to settle the difficulty between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt. At first they upheld the Sultan in the steps he took for the vindication of his authority. Now they urge him not to push matters to an extremity with his great vassal. In both cases the great Powers have acted wisely for the maintenance of peace.

The newspapers during a year past have been taking a great deal of unnecessary interest in the courtship and contemplated marriage of General Van Wyck; and the country at large will be glad to hear at last that his wedding will come off in a few days. We should think the General would feel anything but grateful for the frequent reports concerning such of his affairs as should never be made public.

The English Government gives a yearly allowance of $75,000 (gold) to Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria, whose recent extra expenditures in Australia have aroused so much ill feeling in England. With such a salary, even a royal Prince ought to have a little to spare for gifts and presents, without charging them as a special draft upon the public treasury.

### Mr. Pendleton and the Fifteenth Amendment.

There may be plausible reasons for opposing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. But unless something can be found more plausible and true than the objections stated by Mr. Pendleton to his Cincinnati friends, only ignorance or stupidity will be influenced by them. We quote from Mr. Pendleton's speech of Friday last:

> "I oppose the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment because it is a material, radical change in our system of Government. It destroys the relation of the States to the Federal Union, which the Constitution established, and degrades them; *takes away from the States, without their consent*, that essential attribute of a self-governing community. * * * I object to its adoption because, by the strongest implication, it confers upon Congress a right reserved to the States to exclude from the ballot persons of our own white race, because of their nativity and want of education or property, and prohibits the exclusion only of another race. If the interpretation of Senator Morton and Senator Howard be correct, under this amendment Congress and the States may exclude Irishmen, Germans, Catholics, Protestants, or the poor man from the enjoyment of suffrage, but not the negro or Mongolian. I object to its adoption because it is part and parcel of a scheme to flood the country with a forced importation of an immense number of Chinese coolies, and to bring into our fallen race a more difficult form of the social and governmental questions that have so unhappily divided our people."

If Mr. Pendleton's supporters are satisfied with this statement of the case, their partisanship must be much greater than their intelligence.

The proposal of the extremists to legislate universal suffrage into all the States by act of Congress, involved the taking away from the States, without their consent, an essential attribute of a self-governing community. Senator Trumbull put a quietus upon that scheme, and it has not been seriously mentioned since. But with what truth can it be said that a constitutional amendment, which depends for its validity upon the voluntary action of the States, will deprive them of any attribute "without their consent?" The States which refuse to ratify may allege that their view is overruled; but if overruled, it will be in a constitutional manner, and one which implies the consent of the requisite number of States. Any constitutional amendment might be objected to on the same ground. But it is untenable ground, and withal absurd.

Not less unreasonable or untrue is the pretence that, under the amendment, Congress may "exclude from the ballot persons of our own white race, because of their nativity and want of education or property." The amendment makes no addition to the powers already vested in Congress. It leaves the suffrage still under the control of the States. It merely provides that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged, by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Rhode Island, which now discriminates against the foreign-born citizen, has not yet ratified the amendment, because it would make that discrimination impossible.

With regard to the Chinese, there has nowhere been any effort to invest them with citizenship. And the only desire to "flood the country" with them which we have noticed has been manifested by Mr. Pendleton's former friends, the Southern planters. Their movement relates to the acquisition of an abundant supply of cheap labor, and has no reference whatever to questions of State authority or government.

The amendment, instead of being the odious innovation which Mr. Pendleton describes, is a safe and righteous provision. It leaves the States absolute masters of the suffrage, subject only to one limitation—that any restriction which may be imposed shall apply alike to all citizens, black or white, native or foreign born. It secures impartiality in the distribution of the voting power, and in determining eligibility to office. And though, for the moment, its ratification is sought as a national solution of a problem which the altered condition of the colored race has forced upon the country, the result will be to secure a degree of justice in State laws affecting suffrage and office-holding, which has not hitherto existed.

### The Hell Gate Job.

We are inclined to think it about time that M. Maillefert gave us something more substantial than rose-colored newspaper reports of his progress in blowing up the rocks in Hell Gate, known as Way's Reef. When he commenced at Pot Rock there was eight feet of water upon it. According to his reports it was increased in depth to twelve and a half feet by sixteen charges; to sixteen feet by eighty-five charges; to nineteen feet by 234 charges; to twenty and a half feet by 284 charges.

Such were the statements made at the time. But an investigation by the Government showed that a fraud or mistake had been made by parties interested, and that instead of the depth being twenty and a half feet, it was in reality between eighteen and nineteen feet.

Subsequently the Government undertook the work, employing M. Maillefert, who deposited 900 charges upon the rock, with a gain of about two feet only. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the folly of computing the extent of work done by stating the depth gained merely, and for this reason: The rocks of Hell Gate, consisting of laminæ, nearly vertical and of seams of unequal hardness, present a series of projecting sheets and corresponding depressions. The ridges composed of the harder laminæ, which have best resisted the erosive action of the current, and which are constantly left exposed on either side, are easily overthrown by M. Maillefert's system of surface blasting. The first operations are therefore attended with an appearance of marvelous success, which is calculated to mislead the inexperienced. After these projections have been blown down, the real work of reducing a rock no longer seamy or broken by gullies, to the proper depth required for navigation, is to begin. In that it appears M. Maillefert has made little progress.

Now the object of the Government has not been, as we understand it, to obtain a gain of water of a few feet upon the reefs in Hell Gate, by knocking off projecting points, but to obtain a standard depth between twenty-four and twenty-five feet at low water, sufficient to make Hell Gate really an entrance for the largest class of vessels.

The sooner contractors understand this the better. The citizens of New-York expect a fulfillment of the agreements made with the Government, and are no longer to rest satisfied with irresponsible newspaper reports of progress which really has never been made. The matter is too important for trifling. M. Maillefert's contract expires December 1, 1869, and we shall have a right at that time to expect him to show a clear depth of twenty-five feet over Way's Reef and Pot Rock—both of which rocks he has engaged to remove to the specified depth for the sum of $150,500 or thereabouts.

The rate granted to M. Maillefert for removing the rock is quite liberal, being the extreme limit of the Government estimate for such work, and is greater than he asked a year ago for Frying-pan and Pot Rock; the joint work upon these, from greater exposure to the current, being more difficult than upon Way's Reef and Pot Rock, which constitute his present contract.

We see it stated by a contemporary that M. Maillefert complains of not being permitted by the United States Engineer to blast upon Shelldrake, implying that while his drag is at work upon Way's Reef, removing rock, he is obliged to suspend blasting. Then why does he not go on with Pot Rock, which is in his contract, while Shelldrake, the easier undertaking to be sure, is not?

We perceive, likewise, that since 1852, M. Maillefert has made no improvement in his method. A small boat, and an iron rod to feel the bottom and to let down the charges, with an electric battery, constitute the whole of his preparations. With such apparatus he is unable to work except at slack water, and it appears improbable from the small number of blasts that he makes each day, that he could possibly make much progress. We are glad to know, therefore, that the Government is preparing to undertake the work on its own account, and is constructing a dam at Hallet's Point, in order to sink a shaft and tunnel under the point.

The Government is likewise wisely preparing a drilling machine to remove the rocks in the channel, and providing itself with the proper machinery to complete this work so as to be able both to ascertain the real cost of removing rock at this locality, and also to be in position to resist the extortionate demands of contractors. There is danger, we have reason to apprehend, without some such power of control, that the whole work will fall into the hands of jobbers, and be imperfectly done at an exceeding high figure.

### The Election in Maine.

The annual election in Maine occurs today. The Republicans have nominated for Governor, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, who has, by annual elections, already held the office for three years. Called from his quiet pursuits as a Professor in Bowdoin College early in the war, by the demand which the country made upon him, he served with distinguished ability until the suppression of the rebellion, and was the only officer brevetted Brigadier-General by General Grant upon the field of battle. He was thrice wounded, once so severely that it seemed impossible for him to survive. From the effects of that wound he still suffers at times acutely. He is a courteous and polished gentleman, a close and industrious student, and an attractive and eloquent speaker,—a man of broad and liberal views, with a hearty and enthusiastic confidence in the future prosperity of his State. This confidence is founded upon a thorough knowledge of its great natural resources and advantages, of which he has made a special study. Opposed to him the Democrats have placed in nomination General Franklin Smith, a highly-respectable and wealthy citizen of Waterville, not heretofore prominent in political affairs.

So far as the Republicans proper and the Democrats are concerned, the canvass has been a peculiarly quiet one. The Democrats have been defeated annually since 1855, and whatever hope they may have this year is derived from the independent movement of the radical temperance men and the opponents of capital punishment. Both of these classes Governor Chamberlain has offended during his term of office. The first, by wisely declining to preside at a temperance convention at the State capital in January, 1868, held for the express purpose of influencing the vote in the Legislature upon a bill to repeal the Constabulary act, which had already passed to its second reading in the Lower House. In his letter declining to preside, which was addressed to Hon. N. G. Hichborn, Chairman of the Committee of Invitation, and the present candidate of the temperance men for Governor, General Chamberlain said that upon the high and broad grounds which underlie the great cause of temperance he could meet them cordially; but this Convention was held, in his opinion, not so much for the consideration of the subject generally as to affect particular legislation then pending, upon which his official action might be required, and it appeared to him that the proprieties of the case did not leave him free to participate. It would seem that this reply ought to have been satisfactory to reasonable men. The opponents of capital punishment oppose General Chamberlain because he issued his warrant for the execution of Clifton Harris, the negro ravisher and murderer of two aged women in Auburn, who was convicted on his own testimony, and, as provided by the laws of the State, condemned to death.

How much influence these things will have with the Republicans of Maine, will be shown by the vote to-day. The Democrats hope that Mr. Hichborn will draw away enough votes from General Chamberlain to defeat a choice of Governor by the people; and they anticipate that if such be the case General Smith will be elected by the Legislature. The temperance men have labored mainly through their secret organizations, and it is impossible to say how great their influence has been. The Republican Convention declared itself unreservedly in favor of prohibition, and General Chamberlain, in his letter of acceptance, indorsed the platform adopted by the Convention. By this action nearly all the old temperance leaders in Maine, including Neal Dow, A. P. Morrill, Judge Woodbury Davis, and others, have been led to repudiate the independent movement, and to support General Chamberlain. The lowest estimate of Mr. Hichborn's probable vote is 6,000: his most enthusiastic friends claim for him 14,000 votes.

Should he obtain 10,000 votes he will probably prevent a choice by the people. Even then it is by no means likely that General SMITH would stand any chance in the Legislature.

The temperance men have made independent nominations for county officers and for members of both branches of the Legislature. They have required that their candidates should be sound upon the questions of prohibition and capital punishment alone, and have placed in nomination both Republicans and Democrats. Many of their nominees were not consulted, and many of the Republicans placed in nomination for the Legislature have declined.

The vote of Maine for Governor last year was: CHAMBERLAIN, Republican, 75,884; PILLSBURY, Democrat, 55,431; CHAMBERLAIN's majority, 20,403. This was the largest vote ever thrown in the State. The vote for President was: GRANT, 70,426; SEYMOUR, 42,396; GRANT's majority, 28,030.

The Legislature to be elected to-day will pass upon the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It will also elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN. The two most prominent Republican candidates for the position at present are Speaker JAMES G. BLAINE and General CHAMBERLAIN. The Legislature last year was composed as follows: Senate, 29 Republicans and 2 Democrats; House of Representatives, 119 Republicans and 30 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 116.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

#### OPERATIC PROSPECTS.

After having dwelt upon the gloomy prospect of being deprived of opera throughout the whole Winter, we now seem likely to be all but surfeited. English opera, as we have already had occasion to announce, can now be listened to at the French Theatre, where "The Puritan's Daughter" will be sung all this week. On and after Friday next, German singers will tenant the Stadt Theatre, commencing a brief season with MOZART's "Magic Flute." The singers in question are Mesdames Rotter, Frederici and Johannsen, and Herren Himmer, Armand, Formes, Steinecke, Hermanns and Weinlich. And next week a full company of French *artistes* are to appear in "Le Prophète," at the Academy of Music. The names of the members of this troupe are before us now. MM. DELABRANCHE and TABARDI are the *tenori robusti*, M. GERIBANK is the *tenor di grazia* and Mlles. BLEAU, AUDIBERT and FAUSCHETTI are the *prime donne*. All are favorably known in France and Belgium, where they have been attached to the principal theatres. It is proposed that the season they are to begin on or about Monday shall endure six weeks, and be made memorable, we may add, not only by an excellent vocal rendering of the works produced, but by a (promised) superb stage dress for each. At the close we are to have German opera at the French Theatre, by a fresh troupe now being organized in Europe by M. HENRI WERTHEIMBER, and also a series of Italian representations at the Academy, under the management of Mr. MARETZEK.

#### KENNEDY'S FAREWELL.

Mr. KENNEDY, a singer of Scottish songs, whose tour throughout the United States has been one series of triumphs, gives a farewell entertainment at Steinway Hall this evening. The programme is an interesting one, and especially so for those persons to whom its elements are most familiar, and who need no information in relation to Mr. KENNEDY's skill as its interpreter.

### Dramatic.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A change of programme is announced to take place at the Grand Opera House to-night. "Patrie" will be substituted for "The Sea of Ice," Miss LUCILLE WESTERN acting *Dolores* in M. SARDOU's play. A change will be made, too, at Wood's Museum, where "The King's Musketeers" will be repeated every evening this week. At the Bowery, "The Wizard of the Wave" will be the principal play. At the Tammany, a gymnastic performance by the RIZARELLI BROTHERS is referred to as the newest attraction. We notice that the final representations of "Rip Van Winkle" are now occurring at Booth's. The sale of tickets for the earliest nights of Miss KATE BATEMAN, who succeeds Mr. JEFFERSON on Monday next at this house, commences to-day.

## OBITUARY.

### Lady Palmerston.

Lady PALMERSTON, whose death is reported in a cable dispatch to have taken place in London on Saturday last, was the daughter of Hon WILLIAM LAMB, the first Lord MELBOURNE, and Lady CAROLINE LAMB, the daughter of the Earl of BESBOROUGH. She was a sister of the second Lord MELBOURNE, the well-known Whig and Reform Premier, who died in 1848.

At the time of her marriage with Lord PALMERSTON, in 1839, she was the Dowager Countess COWPER, widow of the former Earl, by whom she had several children. There was no issue by her second marriage. Her mother was a lady distinguished for her literary ability and the decided part she took in the political affairs of her time. Her daughter inherited her mother's talents, and was remarkable for brilliant powers of mind and fine address. Lady PALMERSTON was born in 1784, and consequently was 83 years of age at the time of her death.

## INCIDENTALS.

As usual, it is announced that the Maine election to-day is most important, as it is the first to occur since the Administration came into power. Regularly every four years the people of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, California, Maine, Ohio and Pennsylvania, are told that their elections are most important because each is "the first" to pronounce authoritatively and decisively upon the success or the failure of the new Administration.

Reports have been received of damages to fifty-seven churches in New-England by the storm last week.

The garrison at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, enjoyed on the 5th inst. the first snow-storm of the season.

One of the next moves in the Byron-Stowe controversy, the Boston *Transcript* says, will probably be the publication of Lady BYRON's will.

The schooner *Preference* was among those wrecked in Dutch Island Harbor by the recent gale. Captain THURSTON, his wife, son and daughter were taken off by another schooner, but that vessel also was subsequently wrecked, and their lives were once more in peril. Finally they were rescued by a Philadelphia schooner, who succeeded in surviving the storm.

During the first week in September, 1868, there were received at Macon, Ga., 219 bales of cotton of the crop of that year, and of this amount only eighty-six bales were sold on a basis of twenty-five cents for Middling, the market being dull all the week. During the first week in September, 1869, there were received there 1,470 bales of the new crop, and 1,120 bales weer sold on a basis of thirty cents for Middling—the market being active with a good demand all the week.

The members of the Democratic Central Executive Committee of Georgia are notified to meet in Atlanta on Wednesday, on business of importance.

General CANBY is reported to have said last week that he construed Attorney-General HOAR's opinion to mean that the test oath should not be exacted of the Virginia Legislature now nor at any time hereafter; that it would be entirely optional with the Legislature to elect Senators at their first meeting, as the only preliminary to admission was the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment and the organization of the State Government; that the Legislature might elect temporary or permanent officers as they thought proper, and that he saw no objection to the appointment of Standing Committees. Should the Constitution not be acceptable to Congress the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will be of no effect.

The iron mills and factories at Pittsburg, Penn., which have been idle for the past two months, have mostly resumed operations, and are now running full time. Stocks of all kinds of manufactured iron had become reduced, and it will require some weeks' production to fill the orders now on hand.

The Nashville *Press & Times* devotes two columns to a double-leaded article declaring that it is the intention of the Democrats to repeal Tennessee's ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. They might as well take action upon last year's almanac.

The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee are notified to attend a meeting in Indianapolis on the 30th inst., to attend to important business.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the defaulting teller of the North National Bank of that city operated through a prominent Boston broker, his transactions being principally in fluctuating stocks in Wall-street. His differences paid up in one day amounted to $25,000. It is reported that the bank has recovered about $40,000, leaving $90,000 as its net loss.

Recent sales in Virginia indicate more briskness in the land market since the election.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* defines a carpet-bagger as a Northern Radical who took up his abode in the South "when the Union came in," made politics his trade, and now lives in office, or out of it, by defaming and plundering the Southern people.

An authorized account of the fracas between Congressman W. N. SWEENEY, of Kentucky, and Mr. BOYD, a lawyer, is published, and is intended to relieve Mr. SWEENEY of the malicious intent heretofore ascribed to his act, in cutting Mr. BOYD in open court, and to excuse it as one of those unfortunate occurrences, the result of sudden heat, which may happen with any man, and, unsupported, ought not to subject him to obloquy and abuse.

It is proposed to cut a canal from the five lakes forming the head waters of the Ashley River to the navigable portion of the river, in order to render easy transportation for the phosphates recently discovered there. The cost is estimated at about $3,500, and it is said over $6,000,000 worth of the deposits can by its means be transported cheaply to Charleston.

The Republicans of the First District of St. Lawrence have renominated Hon. GEORGE M. GLEASON for the Assembly.

The Virginia Radical State Central Committee have prepared an address calling upon those "who honestly sustain the Constitution just adopted, and favor its faithful enforcement," to meet in their several precincts at an early day and select delegates to the State Convention to be held in Richmond, on Wednesday, Nov. 24. The address also sets forth at length the reasons why the Convention is called.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* bitterly condemns "the infamous men why are to blame for the present personal and political degradation of Virginia." It tells them that it is a passing wonder that Virginians should ever have assumed the tone and spirit of slaves, and in the same spirit it adds: "Her statesmen have lived for nothing, and her soldiers, of two revolutions, have lived and died for nothing. How much better to have waited, even in chains, the triumphant march of the Democratic hosts, whose drums and trumpets may even now be heard in the distance."

The Minneapolis *Tribune* said a few days before the Republican State Convention was held, that if Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY were defeated as a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Minnesota, he would be a candidate before the "People's" Convention, and that the Democrats would not make a nomination for Governor, but place the name of DONNELLY on their tickets.

It is proposed to place upon the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill., his memorable words, "With malice toward none, with charity for all,"—and on its base those other words of sublimity and power, "I would that all men were free!"

A poor seamstress in St. Louis, 20 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts, has sued a rich lady of that city for $25,000 damages for alleged defamation of character.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT, city editor of the Chicago *Times*, died suddenly on Friday morning. He was a native of Delaware County, in this State, and 30 years of age. The Chicago *Post* says he was a man of fine ability, of large heart and genial manners, a true gentleman and the friend of every one who knew him.

A Boston paper announces that before many days expire one of the oldest and most prominent of the clergymen of that city, whose age is not far from 65, will be married to a young lady of 23.

### Fire in Williamsburg—Loss About $11,000.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Suydam-street, near Johnson, Williamsburg. It occurred in a row of five new two-story frame houses, two of them unfinished. They were the property of Dr. SMITH, who occupied one of them. They were all totally consumed, and the loss is estimated at about $10,000. A stable belonging to NATHANIEL IRVING, in Central-avenue, near Suydam-street, was also consumed; damage about $1,000; no insurance. Owing to the absence of Dr. SMITH from the city, no further particulars as to loss and insurance could be obtained.

### The Harvard Crew.

The famous Harvard crew were expected to arrive in this City during yesterday. The day passed, however, without the arrival of the steamer *City of Antwerp*, on board of which Messrs. LORING and FAY embarked at Liverpool. Mr. W. BLAIKIE, the distinguished Ex-Harvard oarsman, and Mr. ELLIOTT, the Harvard boat-builder, are passengers on the same vessel. Late yesterday afternoon it wrs ascertained that the steamer would not probably make her appearance here until about 9 o'clock this morning. The crew will have a very warm reception from a large number of the boating fraternity.

### Shooting Affair at Hoboken.

A young man named HASTINGS, residing at No. 136 Mulberry-street, New-York, together with a few friends, entered the shooting-gallery of WM. BROWN, opposite the Bremen and Hamburg Hotel, on River-terrace, yesterday. While shooting, HASTINGS was annoyed by a young man, HERMAN PARADISE, residing at No. 151 Meadow-street, Hoboken, whereupon he turned suddenly and the gun went off, the feather spike entering PARADISE's eye and completely destroying the sight. HASTINGS was immediately arrested and taken to the Washington-street Station-house, where he was locked up. Mr. PARADISE, who is seriously injured, was conveyed to his home and medical aid summoned.

### Meteorological.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures:

Barometer—Mean, 30.020 inches; maximum at 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 30.226 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., Sept. 8, 29.460 inches; range, .766 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 68.71 degrees; maximum at 2 P. M., Sept. 9, 79.2 degrees; minimum at 5 A. M., Sept. 10, 56 degrees; range, 23.2 degrees. Sept. 6, rain from 10:45 P. M. to midnight; amount of water, .04 inch. Sept. 7, rain from 10:10 P. M. to 11:30 P. M.; amount of water, .09 inch. Sept. 8, rain from 3:30 A. M. to 4 A. M.; amount of water, .04 inch. Sept. 8, 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.; amount of water, .18 inch. Sept. 8, 8:30 P. M. to 9 P. M.; amount of water, .02 inch. Total amount of water for week, .37 inch.

### Outrage in Jersey City.

A man named JAMES EBWENSTELE, a boarder at No. 89 Mercer-street, in Jersey City, at an early hour yesterday morning proceeded to the room of a young woman, also boarding in the house, and attempted to commit an outrage upon her person. Her screams aroused some of his fellow boarders, and he was taken into custody. He was held by the Recorder to answer in $1,000 bail.

### The Fort Lee Homicide.

Mrs. ELLEN HARTMAN, who, it will be remembered, was tried a few days ago on a charge of having caused the death of Mrs. BOWMAN, the victim of the Fort Lee tragedy, and convicted, in direct contravention of Judge BEDLE's charge to the jury, of manslaughter, has been granted a new trial. Her case will probably be tried at the next session of the Court.

## PENDLETON.

### His Speech at Clifton, Ohio, on Friday.

### A Full Exposition of his Views on the Fifteenth Amendment and the National Finances.

*From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 11.*

Yesterday a party of friends of Mr. PENDLETON, returning from the fair, called at his residence, and were entertained by him. They wanted a speech. He asked to be excused, as there were Republicans present who would not want to hear a partisan speech. As all wanted to hear him, he said, supporting himself on his crutches:

MY FRIENDS: As you insist upon it, I suppose I shall have to submit. If you shall repent, say but the word, and I will relieve you. Since I have been confined here, I have had leisure, and I have taken pains to collect some statistics which I had expected to use during the canvass. To-day my physician has ordered me to be more quiet, to take less exercise, and gives me little hope that I shall be able to leave the city before the election. As you desire that I shall give my views on political questions, I will have to ask your indulgence for whatever want of form or coherence there may be, as I put these facts and reflections together without further preparation. I ask your impartial attention—I ask you to hear me without prejudice. I will say nothing in the way of fact or argument which I do not believe to be true. I have strong convictions. You know I am bound by strong party ties; but I am happy to believe that you know also that I love my country, and that I hold every opinion, every party tie subordinate to my desire to promote its welfare and the happiness of its people. Many of my acquaintances, of my relatives, of my friends, differ widely from me. They are members of the Republican Party. I am glad to possess their personal good will and confidence. I am glad to have such pleasant social relations with them, that even in this little company I find some of them. I frankly confess that I covet their good will. I am sorry we differ in opinion. The difference is honest. I cannot question their motives. I have full confidence in their integrity. I respect their judgment. I would not say one word to wound their susceptibility. We have the same interests and the same duties. We have the same country to love, the same liberties to preserve, the same Government to maintain, the same posterity to provide for, the same history to answer unto. They know that I freely concede to them the same patriotism, the same sincerity, the same sense of responsibility which I believe they accord to me.

#### THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

I cannot agree with Governor HAYES, that all the vexed questions of our national politics are wisely and happily settled—that "the great questions of liberty and union, and reconstruction of the Union have been made safe." I cannot agree that retrenchment, economy and honesty have been introduced into the management of the Federal expenditures. I cannot agree that the debt has been decreased, and is decreasing as he states it. I cannot agree that the burdens of taxation have been reduced, and their weight upon the people has been lightened. I cannot agree that sound judgment and freedom from bad influences have been brought to the exercise of the immense power of the Secretary of the Treasury. I cannot agree that business is active; that enterprise is active; that vigor and energy and industry are bountifully rewarded; that employment is abundant; that daily toil is fairly compensated; that commerce on the ocean and on the land is prosperous, and, therefore, I cannot serenely, as does our worthy Governor, turn my face from all questions of Federal politics, and look only at State affairs. It ought to be so. If it were not for the schemes of consolidation; if State affairs were left to State management; if Federal affairs were kept within the scope of constitutional provisions, it would be so. But I cannot pretend to believe what I know to be false. I cannot say the Union is restored when Virginia and Mississippi and Texas are under Military Governors, and Georgia is without representation in Congress. I cannot say peace is restored when justice is administered by a drum-head court-martial. I cannot say the Constitution is maintained, when we know that the Supreme Court is only waiting an opportunity to declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional. I cannot say the harmony of our Federal system is maintained when Federal power is brought to bear, with all its force of law and of arms, to compel the States to change their Constitutions and the Constitution of the Federal Government. I cannot say that the people are not burdened, when a debt of $2,000,000,000 is piled upon their shoulders; and this immense amount is increased six hundred millions, by a resolution of Congress, "to improve the public credit." I cannot say their burdens are light, when $430,000,000 are annually drawn from the products of active labor, and nothing from dead capital. I cannot say that taxation is equal, when bonds are exempted and labor is crushed beneath its exactions. I cannot say that honesty and economy mark the collection and disbursement of the revenue, when the Secretaay of the Treasury pays $120 for a bond which he may redeem for $100, and when the Commissioner of Internal Revenue wishes, above all things, that he may send a Supervisor to the Penitentiary. I cannot say that all is prosperous, when agricultural products are so low, and employment so scarce, and wages so reduced, and interest on money so high, and good, honest, honorable men in every branch of commercial and mercantile and mechanical industry are on the very verge of hopeless bankruptcy. And because I cannot say all these things, I cannot turn from them with such entire complacency to consider whether the last Legislature sat a few days too long, or did right to create the offices which Governor HAYES recommended, or to allow counties and cities and towns to tax themselves. If it be true that the session of this Legislature cost more than the last, it was because the last Republican Legislature increased the *per diem* of the members. And if the Legislature unwisely created some offices which the Governor recommended, it is also true that they refused to pass an expensive and odious Registry law, which he twice urged upon their favorable attention.

The scheme of reconstruction of this Administration, its action toward Virginia, its administration of foreign affairs, its neglect of American citizens who have been imprisoned or murdered in Ireland or Cuba, its utter shamelessness in selling high offices, its utter want of appreciation of its grave duties and responsibilities—all these are tempting subjects of discussion, but I refrain at this time. I will discuss Federal politics so far only as they directly affect the people of our own State.

#### THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

I oppose the adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, because it is a material radical change in our system of government; because it destroys the relation of the States to the Federal Union, which the Constitution established, and degrades them; because it takes away from the States without their consent that essential attribute of a self-governing community, the right to determine who shall exercise the right of suffrage. I object to its adoption, because it was intended to, and it will, introduce negro suffrage in Ohio against the will of her people. Two years ago, the people of Ohio, without distinction of party, by an immense majority refused to amend the State Constitution. They did this after full argument—after full consideration of negro suffrage. I see no reason to believe they have changed their opinion. Yet now the attempt is to be made to force them to submit to the system which they so emphatically and deliberately rejected. The Convention which nominated General GRANT declared, as part of its creed: "The question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States." And yet in one short year the test of loyalty and patriotism, by this same party, is to deny to the States the regulation of the suffrage. I object to its adoption, because by the strongest implication it confers upon Congress, and reserves to the States the right to exclude from the ballot persons of our own white race because of their nativity, or their creed, or their want of education, or their poverty, and prohibits the exclusion only of another race. And thus, if the interpretation of Senator MORTON and Senator HOWARD be correct, under this amendment of Congress the States may exclude an Irishman or a German, or a Catholic or a Protestant, or a poor man, from the enjoyment of the suffrage, but may not exclude the negro or the Mongolian. I object to its adoption, because it is part and parcel of a scheme to flood the country with a forced importation of an immense number of Chinese—of coolies—and thus for a second time to bring into our midst an alien race, and to repeat in a more difficult form the social and governmental questions which have so unhappily divided our people.

#### THE CHINESE.

The opening of the Pacific Railroad, the demand for labor at the South, the desire for nimbler hands and less voracious appetites in the factories, have turned the attention of speculators to the teeming populations of the East. They find these warm and fertile countries densely crowded with a patient, degraded and heathen race. "Their skilled laborers get $3 or $4 per month, and with this they seem content. They work from daylight to sunset, and have but a single holiday in the year. Their food consists of rice, salt, a few vegetables, and sometimes fish." The plan proposed is to bring immense numbers of these people here to supply the demand for labor in the fields and the factories and the shops. We in Ohio have not appreciated the importance of this movement. I protest against it now, in time, before it is carried out—before they come among us—before we are confronted with duties, and obligations, and interests growing out of their presence. They are an alien, an inferior and idolatrous race. They have not our tastes, or habits, or manners, or development, or religion. They are not fit to become citizens, or to enjoy the right of suffrage. Amalgamation would injure both their race and ours. Isolation will give rise to great troubles. England, Ireland, Germany, Norway, France, have an overflowing population of our own race, similar to us in blood, in manners, in habits, and in religious faith—an industrious, sturdy, self-reliant, self-respecting people. They are fit to become citizens. They will mix with us, and our commingled blood is purer for the association. Let us invite them with open arms to come to cast in with us. Let us people our country with the best races of men. But the Chinese will give us cheap labor! Cheap human labor? I despise the word. It signifies a crime and a shame. It signifies squalor, degradation, ignorance, vice. Are not laborers men? our fellow men? They have bodies to clothe and stomachs to feed, and minds to educate, and spirits to elevate, and old age to provide for. They have homes which they love, and wives whom they cherish, and children whom they hope to make worthy citizens—the honest fathers and the virtuous mothers of a succeeding generation. And can you remember these duties and see these aspirations; can you contemplate the patient hopefulness of cheerful and contented, because fully compensated, industry, and talk of cheap labor? Labor is too cheap now. Labor does not receive its just reward. This country needs skilled laborers, and honest, intelligent, unflagging, zealous industry; it needs that such labor shall not be cheap, but that it shall be most bountifully rewarded. The relation of capital and labor is now badly adjusted. Idle money—money which has no human wants or affections, or sympathies—earns more than labor, with all its sweat, and toil, and suffering. Money combines with money, and seeks increase and immunity under acts of incorporation. When laborers combine for their protection, they are in some of our States denounced by the law, and everywhere looked upon with suspicion. They should not antagonize. They should coöperate. They should be in harmony. I do not know that the full solution of this great problem has been discovered, but I believe great progress has been made in late years to establish a juster and better relation. That progress will continue. It must command the efforts of an advancing civilization, and the favor of a just God, until at last the human intellect, and hand and blood as they constitute the nobler, shall also be the better paid member in the great partnership of labor and capital.

#### CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

I hold in my hand the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 7th of September. It contains a review of the markets for a week. The story is very significant: "Trade dull—almost stagnant. Sales of dry goods, of groceries, of manufactures, almost nothing. Collections impossible—interest on money from eight to fifteen per cent., and in some cases to eighteen per cent. Wheat from $1 18 to $1 23, and very dull. Hay, corn, oats, ruling low, and few sales, except for local demand." And in the same paper of that and a few preceding days, I saw the failures and assignments of bankers, manufacturers, tradesmen and lumber merchants—and column after column filled with the advertisements of men, and women, and children seeking employment, and of stores which are empty and for rent. The condition, the reason, and the remedy are well summed up in one single sentence, in the money article of that day: "A shrinkage of values generally has not yet taken place, or at least values have not been adjusted in their relation to each other, to that plane on which business can move briskly and prosperously. There is, consequently, some disposition to tinker with the currency and to seek to adjust matters by variations in the measure of values." Which, translated into common language, means that debtors are pressed to the very verge of ruin by declining prices and stagnant business, and beg that money may be allowed to circulate and perform its duty of effecting exchanges; and in the same paper I see the extraordinary statement that the Treasury Department has official information "that the merchants and other commercial men of the West, owing to the scarcity of currency, are compelled to take anything offered to them which represents fractional values of greenbacks, and consequently are forced to receive and pass counterfeit stamps." Now, my friends, is this a truthful statement of the condition of affairs? I have taken it, almost word for word, from the *Commercial*, that no man might say I had colored it too highly. I ask you—each one of you—does this statement accord with your own observation? Why is it so? Large crops have rewarded the industry of the farmer. The beneficence of God has not failed. The promise of seed-time and harvest has been fulfilled. We have had neither war nor pestilence in our midst. Why should the products of agriculture be so low and so slow of sale? They cost us much plowing, and sowing, and planting, and reaping, as many hours of toil, and as many acres to produce them, as last year, or year before. There are as many mouths to fill; as many craving appetites as then. Why is employment so scarce, and why are the scanty wages of laborers reduced? There are strong arms all around lying idle, and every element of growth in our country is every moment demanding greater development. Laborers are plenty; breadstuffs are in abundance; raw material is at hand; stocks of goods are full; railroads and rivers and canals are ready to do all the transportation; all the appliances of active business which our modern civilization has created or demanded lie ready for instant use. They need but to be joined and put in motion; and yet they lie inactive, dead and useless, as the part of an engine before the machinist has them together and the engineer has let on his steam. Why is this? Enormous taxation, unequally, unjustly distributed; enormous expenditure, unnecessarily and wastefully made; and both taxation and expenditure are managed in such wise as to give every advantage to dead, inactive capital, and to impose their burdens upon active capital and labor—both are managed so as to advance the interests of the bondholder and to depress the interests of the business of the country.

#### GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

I have in my hand an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Treasury, published in pursuance of law, for the three months ending on the last day of June, 1869. It shows the receipts to have been, from taxation and sale of public lands, $109,847,618 97, or reducing the amount collected in gold from the customs ($44,021,324 77) to currency, at thirty-three and one-third per cent., the receipts for three months were $124,521,229 99, or more than five hundred millions for the year at the same rate. It shows also that in addition to this enormous amount from taxation there were realized from loans $44,952,422 20, making a total for three months from all sources, in currency, of one hundred and sixty-nine millions of dollars. During the same time the expenditures are stated for ordinary expenses at $66,011,024, or reducing the interest on the public debt to currency $75,161,169, and for payment on account of principal of the debt, $49,288,707, a total of $124,349,876. This jugglery about the debt I hardly comprehend. It seems we borrowed $44,000,000, and paid $49,000,000, leaving an actual payment of about $5,000,000, but in order to effect this payment there was an excess of revenues over expenditures of $45,000,000, and the Secretary paid a premium of $1,374,680, or more than 25 per cent.

The army consists of 50,000 men, and cost $50,000,000 a year. The navy costs $25,000,000. Why do we need these vast armaments? For what useful purposes are they kept up? And, if it is necessary to have so many men, why should we have general and staff officers sufficient for an army ten times as great. It is said (I do not vouch for its truth) that a Brigadier-General sits in the ante-chamber of the White House and plays usher to the President; an expenditure of $15,000,000 for the army and $8,000,000 for the navy would be ample.

#### TAXATION.

I said the taxation was enormous. Have I not proved it? I said it was unequally and unjustly distributed. The last official statement of the value of all property in the United States was $16,000,000,000. The last official statement of the amount of bonds outstanding is $2,172,000,000. Taking these figures as nearly correct, the capital invested in bonds is more than one-eighth of the whole. We know that the only tax paid by the bonds is five per cent. on the income. The income for that quarter was $27,450,406, upon which five per cent. would be $1,372,520—that is to say, one-eighth of the capital of the country paid $1,300,000, while seven-eighths paid $123,000,000. Active capital engaged in business, requiring labor to make it profitable, supporting men and women and children, and giving health to the commercial and social system, and liable to reverses and losses, paid seventeen times as much, dollar for dollar, as the dead, inactive capital of the bondholder, which, without labor and without loss, brought him six per cent. interest in gold.

#### THE TARIFF.

But this is not all. Of the whole amount of taxes thus collected for three months, the tariff duties paid $44,021,831 in gold, or $58,695,445 in currency. Mr. Senator SHERMAN, I perceive, says this is a just, honest, reasonable tariff, based on the principle of taxing luxuries—not necessaries—and of furnishing reasonable protection to American industry. Let us see. Coral, pearl and tortoise shell are admitted duty free; cameos, diamonds, emeralds, garnets, gems and rubies pay a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*; bracelets, chains of gold or silver, ear-rings, studs, gold rings and manufactured jewelry, pay a duty of twenty-five per cent.; clothing, forty per cent. *ad valorem*, and fifty cents a pound in addition; hats and stockings pay thirty-five per cent., and fifty cents a pound in addition; linen clothing pays forty per cent.; gloves, fifty per cent.; sheetings, thirty-five per cent., and flannels and blankets thirty-five per cent., and fifty cents per pound in addition; carpeting, thirty-five per cent., and forty cents a yard in addition; sole leather pays thirty-five per cent.; glassware, forty per cent.; hatchets, chisels and brace-bits, forty-five per cent.; coal oil about thirty per cent.; iron nails about fifty per cent.; bar iron about fifty-five per cent.; pig iron about sixty-five per cent.; tea pays sixty per cent.; sugar thirty to fifty per cent., and salt one hundred and twenty-five per cent. And this Mr. SHERMAN calls taxing luxuries and not taxing necessaries. Jewelry of the most expensive character pays nothing, or at most ten per cent., but hoes and spades and hatchets and nails, articles used by workingmen, pay thirty to fifty per cent. A lace shawl worn only by the very rich comes in at twenty-five per cent.; a worsted shawl worn by women who live by washing or sewing—I had almost said who die by washing and sewing—pays forty per cent. and fifty cents for every pound of its weight. Diamonds are admitted at twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, but coffee and tea and sugar must pay forty to sixty-five per cent. Every article of luxury is taxed lightly. Every article of necessity, every implement of industry, every tool by which the farmer, the mechanic, or the day laborer plies his avocation, is taxed heavily. And as if there were a special design to oppress our Western agricultural interests, the raw material, such as we produce, is admitted at a very low rate, while the manufactured article is largely protected. The manufactured woolen goods are taxed heavily, as I have told you, but the wool of our Western Reserve is subjected to such sharp competition that the farmers there have been almost driven from the market. In every county in Ohio the number of sheep has been largely diminished within the last year, and the total decrease is not less than one million and a half. Well has an intelligent writer said "that our legislators have unsparingly discriminated in favor of the rich against the poor, the idle classes against the laboring classes, and articles of luxury against articles of necessity." Not blunderingly, for Governor HAYES was in Congress when the tariff was revised, and Mr. SHERMAN boasts that for ten years he has taken part in preparing every law on finance or taxation, and both are going around the State congratulating the people that they are so justly, so evenly, so wisely and so lightly taxed. I do not wonder that Mr. SHERMAN told us at Canton, and told us truly, that he never knew the difference between a revenue and a protective tariff. These gentlemen, when driven on these points, tell us that the poor, the laboring men, the farmers, do not use imported goods, and, therefore, do not pay these tariff duties. It is true, they do not use imported goods, and do not pay these duties to the Government. This is one of the enormities of this system. The price of the domestic article is regulated by the tariff. The home manufacturer fixes his price that he may just undersell the foreigner. The consumer pays the price, and he has the exquisite satisfaction of knowing that none of it goes into the Treasury, but all of it goes into the pockets of the manufacturer. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. WELLS, in his last report, says that the duty on lumber paid into the Treasury in 1868 was $[illegible], but that it cost the people $16,000,000 to collect it. The duties on salt yielded in 1867 $[illegible], but the price of every bushel of salt made in this country was raised to the consumer from twenty-three to forty-eight cents a bushel. The effect on agricultural interests produced by this tariff, I need not illustrate to an intelligent Western audience. You feel it. The effect on commerce is stated by Commissioner WELLS to be such that if ships, available for foreign trade, were furnished us without cost, we could not employ them.

#### THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

I said the expenditures were unnecessary and wasteful, and that they were all in the interest of dead, inactive capital. The last report of the Secretary shows that he is hoarding $101,214,336 in coin and $12,144,000 in currency. Why? To what good purpose? The customs of a half year are there. The people are paying six per cent. in gold as interest on the public debt, and the Secretary is hoarding this immense amount. Each month, with great parade, he sells $6,000,000 or $9,000,000, and with the proceeds he buys bonds, giving in the market for them twenty-five per cent. above par. They are now redeemable. On their face—by the law—in equity, they are payable in legal-tender notes. The holders gave legal tender for them, when legal-tender notes were worth not more than half what they now are, and yet the Secretary of the Treasury insists on paying a premium of twenty-five per cent. I will not argue again this question. I prefer to rely on the authority of SHERMAN, and MORTON, and STEVENS, and EWING. They say the bonds are payable in greenbacks. Then they ought to be so paid; and the people are robbed when a premium is paid. If they are payable in gold, the Secretary ought to pay them in gold, and not buy up the paper of the Government at a discount. It is difficult to speak of this conduct of the Secretary with the respect which is due to his high office. It costs the people, as Mr. EWING has well said, more than all the frauds of the whisky ring, and is scarcely more honest than they. Under this process of paying the premium, the market value of the bonds has gone up from ten to twelve per cent., and lo, the Secretary exclaims, "What a marvel of financial ability! My magic touch has, in three months, raised so high the credit of the Government." My friend, pay off a few of your notes in the same way; then stint your family, cramp your business, seize upon the earnings of your children, and insist on giving to your creditors twenty-five per cent. more than your note calls for, and your credit will improve; always provided the public does not consider you a fool, or the Probate Court does not consign you to a lunatic asylum.

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASED.

And in the midst of transactions like these we hear of large payments on account of the public debt, and Governor HAYES congratulates himself that in four months the debt has been diminished $43,000,000. He says the debt, on the 1st of March, was $2,525,000,000, and on the 1st of August was $2,481,000,000. Why, gentlemen, every other Secretary thought the Pacific Railroad bonds were a part of the public debt. CHASE and MCCULLOCH always included them. They amount to $64,000,000. Add these to the $2,481,000,000 and the total appears to be $2,545,000,000, or $20,000,000 more than in March. "Figures won't lie," may be a very true saying, but they can be so turned and twisted that they convey to us common people, who are not Secretaries, but only tax-payers, a very false impression. If the public debt statement were made on August 1, it would show, according to Mr. CHASE's rule of statement, $2,662,000,000. According to Mr. MCCULLOCH's plan $2,535,000,000 instead of $2,481,000,000, according to Mr. BOUTWELL's plan. But, even according to his plan, the statement shows an increase of more than eleven millions of dollars of bonds which bear interest in coin. And as if these causes combined were not enough to palsy trade and produce the stagnation which we call "hard times," the Secretary has continued the contraction of the currency. On the 1st of September, 1865, the currency, consisting of bank notes and legal-tender notes, amounted to $961,625,000. On the 1st of September, 1868, it amounted to $671,455,000, a contraction of $290,000,000 in three years. If the reports published in the newspapers are correct, the currency on the 1st of September, 1869, consisting of the same two items, amounted to $655,920,000, a still further reduction of $16,000,000. But the Secretary boasts that he has reduced the three per cent. certificates nearly $12,000,000, and the compound interest notes more than $10,000,000. These were used as the reserves of the banks. If they have been thus reduced, their places are supplied with legal tender notes, and these amounts must be added to the $16,000,000, and thus we have a contraction this year of $38,000,000. Why, gentlemen, after the close of the war in 1815, the country banks of Great Britain contracted their issues £7,000,000, and the joy produced by the peace was turned into agony by the prospect of universal bankruptcy.

#### EFFECTS OF CONTRACTION.

Have you considered what contraction brings with it? It brings universal fall of prices of goods and labor, while debts, taxes and moneyed obligations remain fixed. The man who has money becomes much richer, because his money will pay for more land, more wheat, more labor. But the man who owes money becomes much poorer, because he must sell more land, more wheat, and perform more labor, to pay his debt. It breaks down all business, because if prices decline, the more business a man does, the greater his losses. It produces unsteadiness and panic, and gives rise only to illegitimate gambling transactions. And yet in the presence of these truths—in the presence of this immense taxation, and of this crushing public debt—the Administration continues to contract the currency. This system enhances the value of the bonds—it enhances the value of the gold interest—it enhances the value of money, but it requires more wheat from the farmer, more machinery from the manufacturer, more toil from the laborer, to raise the money to pay his taxes; and it sweeps away the profits of years to pay ordinary indebtedness.

#### SPECIE PAYMENTS—THE NATIONAL BANKS.

We are trying to do what no nation ever did, or ever will do. We are trying to pay a war debt and war taxes with a peace currency. Great Britain made the attempt for ten years after the wars of NAPOLEON, but three times in ten years the distress became so great that she expanded the currency, and at last she funded the debt, abandoned all idea of ever paying the principal, and repealed the most onerous taxes. The system is radically unjust. The debt contracted on our expanded currency should be paid in the same currency. The dollar which is paid should be of the same value as the dollar which was loaned. No device of the public creditor, no scheme of the Treasury Department should be permitted which will make the dollar which is paid worth twice as much, and therefore be twice as difficult for the taxpayer to earn, as the dollar which was loaned. This cry for a speedy "return to specie payments" before the debt—which was incurred on an immensely inflated currency—has been substantially reduced, is a plan to increase the wealth of the bondholder forty per cent. at the expense of the taxpayer; is a device to cheat labor and enrich hoarded capital; it is a scheme to despoil honest industry of its rewards, and to heap treasures upon idleness; it is another instance of the fact that in this anti-millennial world "to him that hath more shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he seemeth to have." The Administration, for the first time in the history of the Republic, has the power to make times hard, or make times good; in other words, it has the power to make money plenty, or make money scarce. Who are responsible for the present hard, and, I may say, deplorable times? Why, of course, the Administration, which controls the Government in favor of the bondholder; or, in other words, the bondholders control the Government in favor of themselves. Who are responsible for the acts of the Administration? Gentlemen, it is you, the people. While the Administration has the power to make money plenty or scarce, you have the power to make the Administration do its duty—a hint from you in October will be sufficient. I regard the sudden contraction which has been brought about—a contraction which has ruined thousands of our best men—one of the most heartless and cruel acts ever perpetrated upon a people by their rulers. I have so often expressed my opinion as to the propriety of dispensing with the National Banks, of the substituting legal-tender notes for their circulation, and thus saving twenty-two millions of dollars a year in gold, and as to the best mode of paying the public debt, that I will not weary you here by their recapitulation. The whole policy of the Administration should be reversed. Pay the debt, pay it honestly, according to the contract; pay it in money as valuable as that which was received for it; pay it in legal-tender notes; abolish the National Bank system; pay off the bonds on which they are founded; save the yearly interest; use every appliance of economy and management in advancing this policy. Then, when the debt is paid, when taxes are reduced, when seventy-five millions suffice for the Government, when all property is subjected to a just rule of taxation, if it be advisable to contract the currency and resume specie payments, it can be effected without disaster, and the inevitable suffering can be borne.

Mr. PENDLETON closed by thanking his hearers for their patience, and suggested that as the details of figures furnished only dry entertainment, he would, with their permission, change it.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

### Highway Robberies and Larcenies—A Bank Check Forgery—A Sacrilegious Burglar—Probable Fatal Affray—Mysterious Death.

At a late hour on Saturday night, as HENRY C. WHIPPEY, of No. 144 Mulberry-street, was passing down Seventh-avenue, he was accosted by PATRICK DOYLE, who persisted in following him as far as Thirty-third-street, when he seized WHIPPEY, and through violence took from his person a handkerchief in which had been tied $17 in money. The victim called for the Police, when Officer OSBORNE ran up and arrested the robber. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, MATHEW BUNCE, of No. 397 Seventh-avenue, and ANDREW LOVE, of No. 405 Seventh-avenue, both testified that they saw the robbery committed, and recovered a portion of the money, which had been thrown away by the accused. DOYLE denied his guilt, and endeavored to gain favor by stating that he had a wife and children. He was fully committed for trial.

#### HOTEL THIEVING.

ALEXANDER LACKEY, a rural resident, and doing business at No. 51 Liberty-street, left a valise containing wearing apparel and books valued at $80 in Paige's Hotel, in Spring-street, and he found a few minutes after that the valise had suddenly disappeared. Search being made in the neighborhood, JAMES HARVEY was found in Vandam-street with the property, and was arrested. The prisoner could give no satisfactory account of himself, so Justice DODGE held him for trial in default of bail.

#### HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN SPRING-STREET.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning JAMES MILLER, of No. 123 West Thirtieth-street, left Paige's Hotel in Spring-street, having been down town over night. As he passed through Broome-street he was suddenly assailed by MICHAEL MINER, *alias* Monahan, a notorious rowdy, who handled him rather roughly, and finally stole from his person a silver watch, chain and some coins. Officer SHUTE, of the Eighth Precinct, heard of the affair, and soon after arrested MINER, finding him in possession of the complainant's hat. The prisoner denied his guilt when arraigned before Justice DODGE, but was fully committed to answer the charge.

#### PASSING A FORGED CHECK.

ALFRED MAEHLER, a young German of respectable appearance, and an employe of STERNE & SIPPILE, at No. 15 Warren-street, was arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday morning on a charge of having uttered a forged check on the Union-square Bank in the name of CARLSON, MARKS & CO., a New-Orleans firm having a member here, for the sum of $294. JAMES STRIKER, paying teller of the bank, stated that when the prisoner presented the check he immediately discovered the fact of the forgery and caused the arrest of the accused. Mr. MARKS, the resident partner, made the necessary complaint. The statement of MAEHLER was a singular one, and was to the effect that he had been asked by a friend for money to help him out of difficulty incurred by speculation, and as he had only $150 he adopted the desperate method of forgery to procure the money. He was fully committed for trial, though the truth of his statement could not be ascertained, though there appears no reason to doubt it. The prisoner is well-connected in Germany, and evidently inexperienced in the ways of crime, for he neglected to collect the money on a $150 check intrusted to his care by his employers, the check being found in his possession when arrested. In all probability the prosecution will be lenient toward the misguided young man, who has only recently arrived in this country. He seemed utterly prostrated by the consequences of his ill-advised crime.

#### ROBBING A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

About daylight yesterday morning Officer SHEA, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested CORNELIUS HOECK, *alias* John Phillips, a German tailor, aged 25, having in his possession two contribution boxes evidently stolen from a church. Subsequent inquiry led to the discovery that the boxes had been abstracted from St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, in Rutgers-street, and it was evident, from an examination of the edifice, that the burglar had secreted himself over night, and had forcibly wrenched the boxes from their fastenings. The boxes contained $6 26. When the sacrilegious wretch was arraigned before Alderman MILLER, at the Essex Market Court, he was remanded for examination in default of bail.

#### FATAL RESULT OF A FRACAS.

Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital in the case of JOHN HESS, the man who was fatally injured several days ago by a fracture of the skull, caused by a stone thrown at him during a quarrel. Officer GAVIN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified that on the 2d inst. he found the deceased lying in an entry near the corner of Fifty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, bleeding from a cut on the head, and took him to the hospital. The House Surgeon stated that the cause of death was from depressed fracture of the skull. No other witnesses could be obtained, so the case was indefinitely adjourned, to permit the Police making further inquiry in the matter.

#### MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The Sixth Ward Police arrested THOMAS RYAN, of No. 55 Mulberry-street, in consequence of the sudden and mysterious death of his infant daughter LIZZIE, aged seven months, who is alleged to have sustained fatal injuries at her father's hands. The story given to the Police is that the prisoner and his wife quarreled in their apartments, and during the disturbance one of them struck or fell on the child, almost instantly killing it. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner FLYNN. The statement made by RYAN is to the effect that the child had been under medical care for several weeks, and died a natural death.

#### SUPPOSED MURDER IN CHERRY-STREET.

Some inquiry was made yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of Mrs. ANNETTE CAFFRAY, who died in Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday, under circumstances that render it probable that murder has been committed. Officer MOYLAND, who found the deceased in an insensible condition in the yard of No. 132 Cherry-street, on the 9th inst., stated that she was bleeding from a wound in the head, and one of her eyes had been forced out. He had removed her to the hospital, and subsequently ascertained that two unknown women had been seen to leave the yard a short time previous to the discovery of deceased's condition. The House Surgeon announced that the cause of death had been fracture of the skull. KATE MCKEON, of No. 247 Avenue B, stated that deceased was her mother, and came to the City from New-Providence for the purpose of paying a visit, though she had not reached the residence of her daughter. The Coroner, finding his efforts to penetrate the mystery unavailing, decided to adjourn the case a few days, and requested the Police to search for more evidence. Deceased was 50 years of age, and it is believed that she was foully dealt with, though the motives of her assailants are as yet wholly unknown.

### Briskness of the Fall Trade.

The season is opening briskly in all departments of commerce, and business in musical houses is not behindhand. The City is filled with country dealers from all parts, who are purchasing largely, and we hear that BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway, the General Agents for the Knabe Piano, are doing an unprecedentedly lively trade. It is an old established and much-esteemed firm, and the popularity of the instrument in question is constantly increasing. The capacity of the Baltimore factory has been almost doubled by the recent addition of another wing to the former huge structure, completing the monster quadrangular edifice. More than five hundred workmen are constantly at work turning out an extraordinary number of pianos. This establishment is not only the largest in the country, but has been so admirably provided with all that mechanical ingenuity has suggested for the assistance of skilled labor, that it presents a model to every factory in the world. The facilities for speedy manufacture are really wonderful, and bear most satisfactorily the enormous present pressure due to the appearance in great numbers of unexpected Southern customers with whom the Knabe is an immense favorite.—*New-York Tribune.*

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

**Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts,** Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

Eye-glasses and spectacles to improve the sight. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC THE WORLD OVER, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

**Devoe's Kerosene Oil.**

The undersigned guarantee this oil to be PERFECTLY SAFE, an unsurpassed illuminator, of a beautiful white color, free from unpleasant odor, and to satisfy every one who uses it.

The fire-test is guaranteed to be much above Government standard, but experience has shown us that an EXCESSIVE HIGH TEST is injurious to the oil, rendering it "gummy," making it "crust the wick" and difficult to burn when the lamp is not entirely full.

DEVOE'S OIL is indorsed and its use recommended in the strongest terms by nearly every Fire Insurance Company, the Fire Commissioners, prominent chemists and other high authorities; packed in sealed patent cans, with CORK-LINED SCREW NOZZLES, which prevent any possible adulteration.

Retail price 50 cents per gallon; five-gallon can and box 75 cents extra; ten-gallon package $1 extra. Liberal discount to dealers. Families who do not find this oil at neighboring stores, may order by mail. Single packages promptly forwarded by express or otherwise.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

**A. Raymond & Co.,**
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.

Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

**Easy Tooth Drawing.**

Six years ago we introduced nitrous oxide gas, and have drawn teeth with it for 38,334 patients without a single accident. Come to headquarters. Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

**Are you Going to the Country? If so,** don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

**The Anatomical Eyeglass Adjusts Itself** to any form of nose, with less pressure than any other. JAMES PRENTICE, Optician, No 164 Broadway.

**To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and** tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

**A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.**
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

## MARRIED.

BLAUVELT—CONCKLIN.—At Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Marshall B. Smith, NICHOLAS C. BLAUVELT to Mrs. LAVINIA CONCKLIN, all of Spring Valley.

SYMONDS—ARNOLD.—At Sand Lake, N. Y., on 9th inst., by Rev. E. M. Rollo, assisted by Rev. Albert C. Bishop, Mr. JACOB SYMONDS, of Providence, R. I., and HARRIETTE M., daughter of the late H. C. Arnold, Esq., of Sand Lake.

## DIED.

BONESTEEL.—At his residence at Copake, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Sept. 8, PETER BONESTEEL, aged 43 years, a prominent lawyer of the Columbia Bar, and formerly of Hudson.

BLEECKER.—On Sunday, Sept. 12, in the 14th year of her age, ANTONIA, youngest daughter of Anthony L. Bleecker.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather Anthony J. Bleecker, are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M.

CONOVER.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, at South Amboy, N. J., Mrs. CATHARINE S. CONOVER, of this City, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, John T. Conover, Daniel D. Conover, the late Gustavus A. Conover, and of her sons-in-law, Captains P. V. De Graw and Wm. Schaus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 312 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

FRONK.—On Friday evening, Sept. 10, MARY PHILLIPS, wife of Vincent R. Fronk, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 325 Garden-st., Hoboken, at 1 o'clock, on Monday.

GUNN.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JOHN G. GUNN, aged 53 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1869, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, and 2 o'clock P. M. from the M. E. Church, Nyack, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing. The boat leaves foot of Harrison-st. at 8 A. M.

☞ Brechin, Scotland, papers please copy.

HAGGERTY.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, MARIA, widow of the late John Haggerty, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Bond-st.

HITCHCOCK.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Sept. 11, HANNAH, widow of John Hitchcock, late of Westchester, aged 74 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LELLMANN.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, after a lingering sickness, AMALIA, the beloved wife of Dr. Charles Lellmann.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 81 East 4th-st., on Monday, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MERWIN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 11, at North Conway, N. H., Mrs. HENRIETTA MERWIN.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MOWTON.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11, Mrs. REBECCA MOWTON, relict of John Mowton, in the 75th year of her age.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, at the institution of the Ladies' Union Aid Society in 42d-st., ELIZA MOORE, aged 66 years.

The Board of Managers of the Society, and her friends and members of the Greene-st. M. E. Church are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church in Greene-st., near Broome-st.

PARMLY.—On Friday, Sept. 10, at her father's country residence, Bingham-place, Shrewsbury Township, N. J., LOUISA C. PARMLY, youngest daughter of Eleazar Parmly, of New-York, aged 24 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, Sept. 13, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock boat train by steamboat *Neversink*, from foot of Duane-st., at Red Bank.

PETIT.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, JOHN P. PETIT, in his 49th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Joseph Petit, No. 172 Livingston-st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SOUTHMAYD.—At South Norwalk, on Sunday, Sept. 12, HARRIET WALLACE, daughter of Albert and Harriet L. Southmayd, and granddaughter of Horace Southmayd, aged 15 years and 10 months.

TAYLOR.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 11, GEO W. TAYLOR, eldest son of A. B. Taylor, aged [illegible] years.

Interment at Westport, Conn.

WATSON.—At his residence in Westchester, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 12, 1869, ISRAEL H. WATSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 9 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge Depot.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Toledo, Ohio, on Friday morning, Sept. 10, ELIZABETH W. WHITE, relict of Rev. Samuel White.

The remains will be brought to Staten Island, and the funeral will take place at the First Baptist Church, Graniteville, on Monday, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Port Richmond, on the arrival of the boat, which leaves Pier No. 19, North River, at 12 o'clock.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 11, of heart disease, after a long illness of acute suffering patiently endured, EDWARD F. WOODWARD, aged 71 years, 4 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 14th inst., from his late residence, Herkimer-st., seventh house southwest of Albany-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Chicago, Ill., and London, England, papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**FRENCH JEWELRY.**

EAR-RINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, &c., of our own importation, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**FANS, PARIS FANS.**

New styles, of our own importation, just received by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,**

Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS**

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**SILVER WARE.**

Spoons, Forks, Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**PATENT OFFICES.**

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

**MONEY LOANED**

On DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDENT, D'ANCONA,** No. 82 6th-av., hats and fur alterations, at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.

**SQUIRE & LANDER,** NO. 97 FULTON-st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silverware. Diamonds a specialty.

**FURNITURE.**—FIRST-CLASS, AT LOW prices, at KELTY'S furniture store, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

This week the Fall sales of country real estate really commence. One sale was made on the 2d inst. at Cranford, N. J., by Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. It was a decided success. The attendance was good, the bidding prompt, and the prices quite satisfactory; but it was a little early, a trifle in advance of the regular opening. The weather was pretty warm, and many people interested in suburban property had not yet returned from their Summer vacations. Yet the results were very gratifying, and that they were so is creditable to the gentlemen conducting it. Now the majority of persons who attend these country sales have completed their trips, returned to the City, settled down to business again, and are ready once more to be interested in what is offered them. During the hot months, while the market has been at rest, capitalists have quietly made large purchases of property in New-Jersey, Westchester County, Queens County and elsewhere in the vicinity of this City, which they are prepared to cut up into villa plots and offer at auction, provided there is a demand for them. They will not though force the market. The parties who purchased are able to hold over until another season, and will do so if necessary, but the prospects now are that the demand will be brisk, and that the larger part will be disposed of this Fall. Certain it is, that enough will be offered to give all who desire an opportunity to purchase.

The opening sale will be made to-morrow by Messrs. Johnson & Miller at Shippan Point, Conn. The excellent arrangements which characterized the sales made by this firm last Spring, will be remembered by all who attended them, but they are determined this time to outdo all their previous efforts. In the distribution of tickets they have been particularly careful; none but those who were personally known to the owner or auctioneers, or were properly introduced, could obtain them; many have been refused, and it is believed that no disreputable person holds a ticket. A competent detective, and a sufficient force of Police will attend, however, to care for such persons, if by any chance any should happen to attend. The lunch will be a very fine one, and served up under the directions of an experienced caterer. Thirty-four miles from New-York on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and but a short distance over the line dividing the Empire from the Nutmeg State, with its southern boundary washed by the placid waters of Long Island Sound, lies the pleasant town of Stamford. Known in 1640, at the time of its purchase by the New-Haven Colony, as the plantations of Toquams and Shippan, it has since been variously designated Rippowam, Standford and Stamford. The town of this day covers a tract some ten miles in length and four in width, and was, with most of the village of New-Canaan and the towns of North Castle, Pound Ridge and Bedford, originally purchased of two Indian Sagamores, Ponus of Toquams and Wescussee, of Shippan, for the following consideration: "I (the purchaser) amm to give and bring or send to the above-named Sagamores, within the space of one month, twelve coats, twelve bowes, (hoes,) twelve hatchets, twelve glasses, twelve knives, four kettles, four fathom of white wampum." In 1857 it was the third town in the State in increase of wealth during the preceding ten years, having progressed two hundred per cent., while fourteen towns only had gone forward half that amount, and the State, as a whole, had increased but sixty per cent., or less than one-third as much. The census of 1860 gave it a population of 7,185, and that of the coming year will show not far from 12,000. A little east of south of the village lies the property to be sold, known as Shippan Point, embracing some three hundred acres of rolling land of great beauty and value. To the south, the point stretches far into the Sound, as if desirous to renew its traditional union with the sand-covered shores of Long Island, plainly visible just opposite, while the intervening water is dotted, as far as the eye can reach, with steam and sail vessels of every tonnage and description. On the eastern and western shores are quiet and inviting harbors—that on the latter side being the entrance for Stamford-bound vessels, affording unsurpassed facilities for fishing, yachting, bathing and all variety of aquatic sports. To the north, from which direction you enter the point, a most enchanting and picturesque view of the town, the hills above and the ridges above is afforded. The present owners of Shippan, since acquiring possession, some two months ago, have been industriously engaged in preparing the land for purchasers. The present main road is to be made a promenade, with carriage roads some twenty-five feet in width, on each side. The whole peninsula has been surveyed and staked, and placed under the charge of an efficient landscape gardener, who is to superintend the beautifying and ornamenting of the grounds as divided. New and wide drives are being rapidly opened and graded; a horse railroad will connect the Point, by a new and direct road, with the depot and village; a long and expensive dock is to be erected on the westerly side, between which and Fulton Market, a steamer will ply daily, the year round, landing passengers down town in about an hour and a half—the narrow and tortuous channel passage now in use being entirely obviated. Arrangements will also be made for the accommodation of ladies and others whom business or pleasure may call up town, by a momentary landing, both going and returning from the City, at or near the foot of Twenty-third-street, where the newly-chartered horse railroad, crossing almost every stage and car route in the City, will convey them to their respective destinations, or return them to the boat. The steamer *Thomas Collyer*, which has been chartered to convey invited guests to the ground, will leave the Hartford and New-Haven Steamboat pier, Peck-slip, at 9:30 o'clock, and foot of Thirty-seventh-street at 9:45 o'clock, on the morning of the sale. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music. Maps and particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street, or of G. Spaulding, Esq., at the Depot, Stamford, Conn.

The same day Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., have an unreserved sale of 250 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., one mile from Rahway, and one hour from New-York. These lots are beautifully situated near the station, on elevated ground, and command extended views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. The property ascends gradually and regularly from the railroad until at the centre it is as high as the church steeples in Rahway. The terms of sale are worthy of attention. Twenty dollars a lot and the auctioneer's fee are required on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter. A collation will be served on the arrival of the special train which leaves the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 A. M. The usual precautions will be taken against the attendance of boys and suspicious characters. Maps, free passes and particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No 26 Pine-street, or of Mr. J. S. Taylor, No. 61 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

The same day, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. Robert A. Haggerty & Co. will sell the valuable coal property, known as "Branchdale," situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville. The property is well supplied with houses, engines, &c., &c.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 61st-st., 100.5x100 | $52,000 |
| Warren-st., n. s., 25.3 ft. w. of Church-st., 25.2x100.9x25.3x101 | 30,000 |
| 22d-st., s. s., 188 ft. e. of 6th-av., 23x98.9 | 30,000 |
| 35th-st., n. s., 209 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9 | 15,250 |
| 45th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x100.4 | nom. |
| 46th-st., n. s., 466.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.5 | nom. |
| 50th-st., n. s., 141 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.5 | 15,000 |
| 53d-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Madison-av., 30x100.5 | 28,800 |
| 56th-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5 | 20,000 |
| 57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x91.4¼x25.2x94.2¾ | 7,450 |
| 61st-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.10x¼ block | 7,500 |
| 112th-st., n. s., 620 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.10 9-10 | 4,500 |
| 1st-av., w. s., 57.6 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x50 | 14,000 |
| 6th-av., No. 399, 20x100x20.5x100 | 27,500 |
| 6th-av., n. e. corner of 119th-st., 75.8x85 | 13,500 |
| 9th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 36th-st., 25x100 | 30,000 |
| 9th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x100 | nom. |

*Lease Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Green-st., No. 122, 4 years and 8 months; for the first 2 years and 8 months, per annum, $1,800, and for the last 2 years, per annum | $2,200 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bridge-st., w. s., 74 ft. n. of Concord-st., 1x50 | $450 |
| Baltic-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x131 | 3,200 |
| Carrol-st. and 7th-av., n. e. corner, 100x92 | 12,000 |
| Cumberland-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100 | 13,000 |
| Canton-st., e. s., 209.6 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 18.3x80 | 12,000 |
| Canton-st., e. s., 248 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 18.3x80 | |
| Doan-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x110 | 11,000 |
| Doan-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110 | 4,500 |
| Henry-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 25x100 | 15,500 |
| Jefferson-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x200 | 2,450 |
| Kosciusko-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 | 3,000 |
| Madison-st., s. s., 533.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100 | 3,800 |
| Quincy-st. and Classon-av., s. e. cor., 47x80 | 5,500 |
| Rush-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x100 | 8,750 |
| Ryerson-st., w. s., 115 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100 | 14,000 |
| Stockton-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 | 10,500 |
| Hopkins-st., s. s., 331.3 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100 | |
| Warren-st., e. s., 146.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x62.6 | 6,000 |
| Warren-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Columbia, 25x100 | nom. |
| Wyckoff-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100 | 225 |
| 7th-st., s. s., 122.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x100 | 15,875 |
| 8th-st., w. s., 61 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 16x64 | 2,800 |
| 39th-st., n. e., 175 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.2 | 525 |
| Butler-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 25x100 | 1,400 |
| Hamilton-av., e. s., 87.10 ft. n. of Nelson-st., irregular | 21,000 |
| Wyckoff-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100 | 225 |
| Lots Nos. 31, 33, 34, W. Howard's map | 8,000 |
| Lot No. 142, C. Homestead map | 10 |
| Lots Nos. 224 to 249, Delaplaine's map | 9,000 |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Greenburg.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington and Wildey sts., n. e. corner, 50x100 | $2,500 |

*Morrisania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gouverneur-st., s. s., 170 ft. from Boston road, 25x118 | $1,000 |
| 141st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Clifton-av., 25x100 | 825 |
| 5th-st., n. s., part of lot No. 40, Morrisania, 25x75 | 3,500 |

*Mamaroneck.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Old Boston road, n. s., adjoining Chas. Anthe's, 180x134 | $2,500 |

*Ossining.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Division and Liberty sts., s. e. corner, 70x80 | $2,200 |

*White Plains.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bronx-st., e. s., lot No. 25, map of H. Purdy, 50x150 | $300 |

*West Farms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Caroline E. Shangenburg's property, 5 83-100 acres | $30,000 |

*Yonkers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Croton-av., w. s., adjoining S. Simpson's, 200x160 | $1,600 |

*Bedford.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bedford Village to Martin Miller's road, adjoining W. Keeler's 7 acres | $1,525 |

*Mount Pleasant.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Requa-st., n. s., lot No. 42, Archirville, 25x102 | $220 |
| Requa-st., s. s., lot No. 11, Archirville, 25x95 | 240 |

QUEENS COUNTY.

*Hicksville.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Manitto Hill road, n. s., adjoining Wallace's, 5 acres | $200 |

*Oyster Bay.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine Hollow road, w. s., adjoining Townsend's, 80½ acres, Parish | $3,100 |

*Ravenswood.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Marion-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Webster-av., 25x100 | $200 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—NO. 145 WEST 53D-ST.—THREE-story and basement brown-stone first-class house, 16.8x50; bay window; black-walnut parlor; all the improvements; price, $21,000. Also, No. 143, four-story, brown stone, 18.9x50; lot 100 feet; extra plumbed; black-walnut parlor; price, $28,000. Apply to the owner, on premises, or at No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.
J. W. STEVENS.

**$13.750 FOR A WELL-BUILT,** very pretty three-story high-stoop house, in extra fine order; 50 feet deep; lot 100; good rear, extra good frontage; below Central Park, between 4th and 5th avs.; possession; $7,000 mortgage. Also another, less price. Call on or address OWNER, No. 71 East 52d-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE NEW THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, No. 323 West 55th-st.; the house has all modern improvements; is in perfect order, and very near to the Park; will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

**AT A SACRIFICE.**—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE property in West-st., near Washington market, consisting of three lots, with a hotel and two stores, now paying 10 per cent. on $100,000; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to HENRY FINCK, No. 139 West-st.

**A FINE AND VERY DESIRABLE** three-story high-stoop brick house, immediate possession, fine order, partly frescoed, all improvements; location excellent and near Broadway and 8th-av. cars; $18,500. Apply on premises 230 West 53d-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—IN BROOKLYN, NORTHWEST corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front Mansard-roofed houses, 22 and 23 by 48x100 or 200; these houses have been built by day's work under the supervision of the owner, in a most thorough and substantial manner; all modern improvements; repeat black-walnut finish; French plate glass; price moderate and terms to suit; about 18 rooms. Take Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Inquire on the premises of THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—WASHINGTON-av., Brooklyn, two three-story French roof and bay window houses, containing all improvements; will be sold cheap on easy terms. Inquire of ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 61 Ann-st., N. Y., or No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

**LARGE ROOMS TO LET.**—ROOMS OR halls will be built, any size to suit applicant, in new building now being built on Adams-st., with entrance No. 357 Fulton-st. and No. 10 Myrtle-av., thus making the most desirable rooms for balls, societies, clubs or offices. Apply to owner, on premises.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA,**

Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

**FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN**—A VERY desirable Winter and Summer residence, with eight acres of land; gardener's cottage and outbuildings nearly new, and in complete order; abundance of fruit; house, 18 rooms; Gold's patent steam heater; gas, hot and cold water, a never-failing spring supplying the house and stables abundantly. Furniture, horses and carriages for sale. Possession immediately. Terms easy; a City residence would be taken in part payment. For further particulars address B, Box No. 6,021 Post Office, New-York.

**AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., 40** minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third-st., choice building plots close to the depot. For sale by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Rutherford Park.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON** the Hudson River, at Hyde Park; 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; stone mansion; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. Apply to WINANS & GRAVES, No. 91 Cedar-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT,**

No. 622 Lexington-av.—Four-story brown-stone front; house between 53d and 54th sts.; handsomely furnished throughout; house first-class and fitted with every convenience; rent $4,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE COTtage, nine rooms, on 79th-st., near Madison-av., and contiguous to Central Park; first-class street and good neighborhood; rent $500; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN J. LAGRAVE, No. 352 West 22d-st., or S. THOMPSON & SON, No. 1,333 3d-av., near 84th-st.

**FLUSHING, L. I.**—A VERY PLEASANT house, having gas, water and furnace; comfortably furnished, within three minutes walk of depot, will be rented for the low price of $100 per month, or unfurnished, $75 per month. Apply to A. HENDERSON, No. 26 Vesey-st.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—A DESIRABLE four-story brown-stone front house in 14th-st., near 8th-av., elegantly and fully furnished. For terms and permits apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE FOUR-STORY house No. 74 University-place, corner of 13th-st.; a desirable business location. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**TO LET**—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 40 Park-row, a desirable office on the second story. Immediate possession given. Apply to
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

**DESK-ROOM TO LET**—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, IN a first-class neighborhood, above 30th-st., and below 50th-st., between 4th and 7th avs.; all the modern improvements; to cost from $20,000 to $25,000. Address, with full particulars as to price and location, THOMPSON, Box No. 122 *Times* Office. New-York.

## MACHINERY.

## MACHINERY SALE!

THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS COMPANY
Offer for sale their entire stock of
MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive catalogue and price list, on application to the Company's agent,
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS.
Office corner Steuben and Warren sts., Jersey City, N. J.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANtels, &c.**—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE,** DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.

**BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,** auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

RARITAN BAY

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 12:30 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale, without reserve, of 250 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., one mile from Rahway, and one hour from New-York.

These lots are beautifully situated near the station, on elevated ground, and commands extended views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. The property ascends gradually and regularly from the railroad until at the centre it is as high as the church steeples in Rahway.

NOTE THE PAYMENTS—$20 a lot and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

No buying in on account of the owner; every lot offered will be sold.

Special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters.

Maps and free passes at the office of J. S. TAYLOR, No. 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

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O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.

**BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,** auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

Positive sale by order of James A. Williamson, Esq., of
160 BUILDING LOTS,
AT
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
ON
THURSDAY, Sept. 16,
At 1 P. M., on the premises.

These lots are well located, five minutes' walk from the station, on Avenues U and V and 4th and 5th sts., and in the midst of improvements.

Terms unusually easy: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and $10 a month thereafter; or $25 a quarter, with interest, on deferred payments.

Bergen Point is but twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with sixty trains daily, running at all hours of the day and night.

Sale absolute.

Every man can save $10 a month from his wages and salary, and own a desirable lot in a good location.

No better savings bank can be found for the poor man.

Special trains from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12¼ P. M. Collation on the arrival of the train. Maps and passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneers seven days before the sale.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

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Robt. A. Haggerty, Auctioneer.

**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF**

**COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on
TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869,
at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 689 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

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J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

**THE GREAT SALE AT SHIPPAN** POINT, STAMFORD, CONN., WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE PREMISES AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

The tickets are all issued.

Steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Hartford and New-Haven Steamboat Pier, Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 9:40 A. M., on day of sale.

Grafulla's unrivaled Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music.

The collation will be under the management of W. H. Weeks, Esq., the accomplished caterer.

CARRIAGES will be in waiting on arrival of boat to convey invited GUESTS to any part of the ground free of charge.

The Detective and Police Department will be under the charge of Captain Young.

SHOULD THE WEATHER BE STORMY THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE NEXT FAIR DAY.

There are many to whom it would have been a great pleasure to the owner and auctioneer to furnish passes, but the unprecedented demand, and the determination to secure the comfort of the guests, prevents.

The ground can be reached by any of the morning trains on the New-Haven Railroad.

TUESDAY, Sept 21,
At 11:30 o'clock, on the premises,
GREAT NECK, L. I.
POSITIVE SALE
of the
MAGNIFICENT ESTATE,
Formerly belonging to the
Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD,
Which has been subdivided into
500 VILLA PLOTS.

Full particulars hereafter.

Maps and free tickets will be ready in a few days at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28,
At 12 o'clock, on the premises,
RAHWAY, N. J.,
500 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

Particulars hereafter.

Maps and free tickets Sept. 13, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

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Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE** PROPERTY ON FORDHAM RIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

Fordham Ridge—The plot of ground, (about seven acres,) with the building thereon, situate on the old Kingsbridge Road and Waverley-st., in the town of West Farms, late the residence of James A. Connolly, Esq. The property is well located within a short distance of Central-av., and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The buildings consist of a good two-story and attic frame dwelling, barn and other outbuildings. The location is perfectly healthy and easy of access, being within one mile of Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing.

For full particulars and permits apply at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS.**

United States Ordnance Agency,
Corner Houston and Greene sts.,
Entrance on Greene-st., (P. O. Box 1,811,)
New-York, Sept. 4, 1869.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following ordnance stores, to wit:

20,000 Scarlet Blankets.
25,000 Horse Brushes.
20,000 Surcingles.
6,000 yards Webbing.
30,000 yards 36-inch Cartridge Serge.
25,000 yards 38-inch Cartridge Serge.
1,000 yards Flannel.
2,800 pounds Tow.
300 pounds White Yarn.
5,000 pounds Skirting Leather.
5,000 pounds Harness Leather.
4,700 pounds Russet Leather.
120 pounds Gusset Leather.
800 pounds Gum Arabic.
25 pounds Orpiment.
20,000 Blue Blankets.
20,000 Currycombs.
2,500 Girths.
10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
2,000 yards Linen Duck.
1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
600 yards Ticking.
500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
400 pounds Collar Leather.
75 Calf Skins.
45 Morocco Skins.
500 pounds Bridle Leather.
150 pounds Deer's Hair.
19 quarts Laudanum.
10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms, cash in Government funds.

These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New-York City or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for purchasing ordnance stores."

Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

## INSTRUCTION.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

**MADAM C. MEARS.**

**MADAM PROSSER,**
DIRECTRESS.

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

**LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 20—Fourteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within three years 17 have entered college—7 Columbia, 5 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Other classes follow yearly. A weekly Literary Union includes the Principal and older pupils. Light Gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 13 years' connection:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. M. Alexander, | George W. Duer, | H. P. Marshall, |
| John Auchincloss, | Wm. A. Hadden, | Joseph Morrill, |
| John S. Boyd, | Jas. C. Holden, | Wm. Morrison, |
| John Brooks, | Clement Jewett, | James L. Phipps, |
| Edwin J. Brown, | Chas. A. Lamont, | Dan. S. Schanck, |
| Josiah H. Burton, | Chas. Lamson, | Cyrus A. Smith, |
| Nath W. Chater, | L. Lockwood, | Robert Squires, |
| Theo. H. Conkling, | Theo. McNamee, | Geo. P. Trigg, |
| Kenny Couillard, | B. F. Manierre, | A. S. Underhill, |
| Townsend Cox, | Dr. T. M. Markoe, | Judge Van Vorst. |
| Henry Day, | R. M. Masterton, | Ralph Wells. |

**PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK,
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations, and a genuine home. Music and French teachers, of the highest attainments and skill, are employed exclusively for BOARDING PUPILS. The school year will commence Sept. 15.

For circulars address as above, Miss E. J. SMITH or Professor EATON.

**N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,**

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

**NOTICE TO PARENTS.**

A gentleman having a son of 15 years whom he is desirous of placing under the care of a tutor, would like to have two other boys at the same age to unite in forming a class. The expense will be about $200 each beside what books may be necessary. The best of references will be given and required. Address P., Box No. 3,699 New-York Post Office.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE**

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

**WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY**

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

**MRS. EARLE'S**

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

**P. W. MOELLER'S**

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 336 West 29th-st. G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

**MISS VAN WAGENEN**

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

**MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S**

Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

**MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENG**lish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

**THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE**—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

**FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,** FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

**PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR** Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

**NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR** BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

**ONLY FOUR LADS OR YOUNG GEN**tlemen received under the charge of an experienced and successful instructor in a highly desirable family in a village on the Hudson. Preparation for business, college, West Point or Naval Academy. Information furnished by F. E. DOUGHTY, M. D., No. 61 East 25th-st.

**RENSSELAER** POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

**DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR** young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

**CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

**FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD,** Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

**BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-**st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

**THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL** School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

**MISSES MEEKER'S** FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

**THE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG** ladies, No. 411 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will open Sept. 20. A limited number of boarding pupils received as members of the family.
ERASTUS EVERETT, A. M., Principal.

**MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS** WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS** at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

**THE MISSES ROGERS'** ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

**MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL,** NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

**MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN** her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

**GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,** with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY,
22d-st., near 9th-av.

**MRS. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY** and Day School, No. 322 I-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S** school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

**FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE** FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

**MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

**MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND** French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

**THE MISSES MARSHALL'S** SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

## INSTRUCTION.

**CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE**

For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE**

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.**

The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President.
HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

**MLLE. ROSTAN'S**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

**BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE**

Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.

The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.
The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.
For circulars, &c., apply to or address
Professor A. BERNARD, Principal,
as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.
A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

**MISS HAINES**
AND
**MADEMOISELLE DE JANON**

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

**MISS COMSTOCK**

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

**DR. VAN NORMAN'S**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

**MISS JAUDON'S**

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

**MISS WALSH'S**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

**ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,**

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

**THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,** (ESTablished A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

**WEST BRANCH BOARDING** SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

**COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL**—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

**THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,** a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

**COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR** YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

**ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE** WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

**THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL** FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

**MISS TOBIN'S** FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

**MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

**"THE KINDERGARTEN** SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

**MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL** FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

**NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.**—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

**G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSI**cal and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. Circulars at the premises.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S** ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

**MRS. MARY RODGERS** GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

**THE ENGLISH, FRENCH** AND CLASsical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

**SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,** Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

**MR. LEGGETT'S** CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

**MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S** English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

**UNION HALL**—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

**MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL** for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

**MISS THEODORA ERNST'S** SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

**MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER** French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 23, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR** YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

**MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND** French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

**MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO.** 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

**THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S** BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

**AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL** FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

## INSTRUCTION.

**RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE**

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

Examinations of applicants for admission to the College will take place at No. 489 5th-av., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th, 14th and 15th inst., and at corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem, on Friday, Saturday and Monday, 17th, 18th and 20th inst.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE**

FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive pupils, old and young, daily this week, at his new and elegant college, Booth's Buildings. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.,** FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

**MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.**

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

**MISS C. MERLE'S**

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL**

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

**MRS. GARRETSON'S**

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

**MISS HAVENS'**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

**THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL**

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.**

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**ELM PARK SEMINARY**

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE.**

Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 268 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

**COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING** INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

**$5 EACH.**—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

**MRS. AND MISS STEERS'** BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**—A widow lady and daughter, keeping school nine miles from the City, wish to get two or three little girls (not over ten) to board and educate; would have a mother's care. Address SCHOOL, Fordham Post Office, Westchester County.

**UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF** NEW-YORK.—Examination for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place on Tuesday, the 14th day of September, at 9½ A. M., in the Council Room.

**FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR** young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL** for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park, Mme. MAILLARD, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

**A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY** boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.

**JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL** FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS.** 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

**MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL** FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

**SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT** DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,** Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its 25th year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

**GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK** University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

**MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND** Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

**J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL** School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

**MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S** French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

**BOARDING SCHOOL.**

TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

**J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH,** CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 636 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

**MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH,** German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 136 West 12th-st.

**MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR** young ladies and children, No. 352 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869.

**A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A** German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

**TROY FEMALE SEMINARY**—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

**PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUB**BARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

**MRS. FITZ.HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR** young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

**MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS**—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

**MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY** FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

**MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG** Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

**MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED** AND SOLD out.
P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

**THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL** for young ladies, 329 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON**
**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, with Preparatory and Post Graduate Departments, No. 40 Washington-square, (S.,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, assisted by ten highly qualified and experienced gentlemen instructors. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms, and with the enlarged Academic Course, for advanced classes in the Scientific or Classical Departments of any American University or Government School. The Twenty-seventh Annual Session of this Institute is now open for the reception of students, who are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit, with whom the Principal is ready to confer day or evening. Letters requesting special information will be promptly answered.

**PACKARD.**

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.

The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S**

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

**MRS. LEVERETT'S**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

**SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA** COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses, Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

**MISSES E. & M. HAYTER'S** SCHOOL, removed from West 41st-st., near 6th-av., to No. 444 West 34th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

**MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S** SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

**MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND** Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

**A HOME FOR BOYS,** WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

## TEACHERS.

**A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY** (diplomée) having taught ten years in France, and two years in England, wishes to find a situation, or lessons in a school; best City reference. Apply to Rev. Mr. GORY, pasteur de L'eglise Presb. Française, No. 251 East 13th-st.

**A GENTLEMAN, WHO SPEAKS** GERman and French, wishes to instruct foreigners in the English language and literature. Address B. W. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A TEACHER OF COMMON ENGlish branches in a boys' school; a man of experience and ability. Apply at No. 128 East 24th-st., on Tuesday or Wednesday.

## MUSICAL.

AT
**Haines Brothers,**
NO. 46 EAST 14TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE,
NEW PIANOS TO RENT, NEW PIANOS FOR SALE LOW, NEW PIANOS BY INSTALLMENTS, NEW PIANOS ON TERMS TO SUIT ALL CLASSES IN REGARD TO PRICE.

**AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,** JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., now rank as first in America. All their instruments have the "Patent Agraffe" treble, and in power, purity, and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish, and great durability, they more than equal those of their best competitors, and yet their prices are by far the most reasonable. Dealers, teachers, and others would do well to call upon this firm before making their selections elsewhere. Every instrument is fully warranted six years.

**COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST** 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.; second year; singing only in all branches, Italian, French and English, commencing the 1st of October, 1869. The subscription books are now open at the office of the College daily from 1 to 4 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and M. ALBITES, instructors and directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.**—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

**IF YOU** WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR** dancing will commence at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 4.
Will commence at his residence, No. 681 5th-av.,
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.
Morning, afternoon or evening classes for families.
Evening classes for gentlemen.
For terms, hours, &c., send for circular.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 82 5th-av., cor. 14th-st., will reopen on SAT., Sept. 25, 1869. Separate classes in light gymnastics, under direction of D. U. Martin, M. D., will commence MON., Sept. 27. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

**C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN** DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners on TUESDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

**DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO.** 24 West 4th-st. All fashionable dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty seventh day of October, 1869.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1869.
EDWARD HOGAN, }
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH, }

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE**—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

## SHIPPING.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15 | Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30 |
| Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6 |
| Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22 | Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7 |
| Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23 | China, Wednesday, Oct. 13 |
| Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29 | Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.......$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris...........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| EUROPA.........Sept. 18 | IOWA.............Oct. 9 |
| INDIA..........Sept. 25 | BRITANNIA........Oct. 16 |
| CAMBRIA........Oct. 2 | COLUMBIA.........Oct. 23 |

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

### FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON........Saturday, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 43 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.......Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.......Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.......Oct. 13.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.......Oct. 20.

CABIN PASSAGE.....................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.......................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 A. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### FOR ST. HTOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE...........Sept. 16
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. PALMER.........Sept. 23
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE..........Sept. 30

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class. | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $150 to $200. | $75. |

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 16—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

—The popular steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Sept. 23.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1869.

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A

meeting of this Board, held to-day:

*Resolved*, That the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping," published by the "American Shipmasters' Association" of this City, is the only American publication of survey and classification of vessels that now has the approval of this Board, and that we recommend it as deserving the confidence of those interested in shipping.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the American Shipmasters' Association be requested to act with that Association in devising means to maintain the merits and extend the usefulness of the work.

ELLWOOD WALTER, Sec'y of the Board.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...Saturday, Sept. 18.
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE...Saturday, Sept. 25.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD

Line—Low Freight.—The well-known, first-class, side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

### FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

☞ Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

### UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway

## STEAMBOATS.

### FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FIVE P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

### STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

### PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

### SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.

—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVES NEW-YORK. | LEAVES RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Sept. 7...4 P. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 7, 6:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 9, 6:30 A. M. | Wednes'y, Sept. 8, 8 A. M. |
| Friday, Sept. 10....7 A. M. | Thursd'y, Spt. 9, 10:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, Sept. 11..11 A. M. | Friday, Sept. 10.....11 A. M. |
| Sunday, Sept. 12.....8 A. M. | Saturday, Spt. 11, 5:30 P. M. |
| Tuesday, Sept. 14...10 A. M. | Sunday, Sept. 12, Helen..........2 P. M. |

### TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.

—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., and foot West 34th-st., 6¼. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

### ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.

—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

### LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

### FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.

—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

### STEAMER D. B. MARTIN, FOR

Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

### FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING

at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

### STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL

commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

### FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS

on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

### D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE

for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:20, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

### FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD,

&C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## FURNITURE.

### FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

**B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,**
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &C.

### FURNITURE.

The best assortment in this City. Our own manufacture. Warranted.

WARREN, WARD & CO., Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

## CARPETS.

### NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR FALL TRADE.

ENGLISH VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS CONNECTED WITH THE FIRST-CLASS CARPET TRADE, AT LOW PRICES.

GOODS MADE UP AND LAID IN BEST MANNER.

**SMITH BROTHERS,**
Successors to
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 738 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

### A REDUCTION

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY,
AT LEGRAIN'S, 729 BROADWAY.

The whole stock of dry goods has been marked down far BELOW AUCTION PRICES. Ladies buying their goods during these 15 days will be saving at least 25 cents per dollar.

SILK for DRESSES,
POPLINS, EMPRESS,
REPS, ALPACA,
CLOTH CLOAKINGS,
LINEN, WHITE GOODS,
At a sacrifice.

**LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway**

## DRY GOODS.

### LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.

FRENCH UNDERGARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BRIDAL OUTFITS,
Ready made and to order.
FRENCH CAMISOLES,
LACE AND EMBROIDERED YOKES.
FRENCH CASHMERE MORNING WRAPPERS.
SWISS MUSLIN EVENING ROBES.
TUCKED, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED TRAIL WALKING SKIRTS.
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED FLANNEL UNDER SKIRTS.
BREAKFAST CAPS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND SACQUES, IN PLAIN, PLAID AND FANCY CLOTHS.
INFANTS' DEPARTMENT,
Complete with every requisite in this line,
READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
At moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner of 19th-st.

### OPENING!

FALL AND WINTER DRESS SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 13, the finest assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
DRAP IMPERIALS, SATINS,
FAILLES, TAFFETAS,
COLORED AND BLACK TRIMMING SATINS,
(Cut on the bias.)
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED FLOUNCED ROBES,
"BONNETT," "TAPISSIER,"
And other celebrated makes.
BLACK DRESS AND CLOAKING SILKS,
SATINS, "RADZIMIRS," "DRAP DE LYON,"
&c., &c.,
FORMING THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.
BROADWAY and 19th-st.

### ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS.

The finest assortment of all the NOVELTIES and at the LOWEST PRICES, now open, consisting of

SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL SATIN POPLINS,
"DRAP DE NICES," ARMURES,
EPINGLINES, VELOURS,
EMPRESS AND BIARRITZ CLOTH,
6-4 PLAID FRENCH AND SCOTCH WOOL CLOAKINGS,
SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL REPS,
PLAID AND PLAIN ENGLISH WOOL SERGES,
SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL SATIN STRIPED POPLINS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
A splendid line of PRINTED CASHMERES, for dressing gowns.
A LARGE STOCK OF CHEAP FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner 19th-st.

### CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received an extensive stock of
BLACK AND COLORED ASTRAKHANS,
PLUSHES AND SEAL SKINS,
MOSCOW, ESQUIMAUX AND CASTOR BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS,
COLORED CHINCHILLAS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC WATER-PROOF TWEEDS,
FANCY CLOAKINGS,
IN WHITE, SCARLET, BLUE, PURPLE and other desirable colors, including
VELVET BEAVERS, HONEYCOMB AND BASKET CLOTHS,
LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS, FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS, AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR;
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BLACK CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
BLACK AND COLORED MELTONS,
FANCY COATINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY;
3-4 AND 6-4 ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
N. B.—Cut in any length to suit purchasers.
BROADWAY, corner 19th-st.

### HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a full and complete line of everything required by
HOUSEKEEPERS
IN LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
(ALL WIDTHS,)
PILLOW LINENS AND COTTONS,
LINEN DAMASK SETS, NAPKINS, CLOTHS AND DOILIES TO MATCH;
DAMASK, ALL QUALITIES, BY THE YARD;
LACE-BORDERED TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
SILK AND LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
LINEN AND COTTON TURKISH BATH BLANKETS,
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Together with a large stock of
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
QUILTS, &c., &c.,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
BROADWAY, corner 19th-st.

### LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

Have received an unusually large and choice assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
SELECTED BY ONE OF OUR FIRM IN EUROPE.
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
HEAVY GROS GRAIN, CACHMIRE DE SOIE, &c.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, NEW SHADES.
FIGURED SILKS, ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
SATINS, IN ALL COLORS.
PIM'S BEST IRISH POPLINS,
SILK-WARP EPINGLINES,
TARTAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES FOR SUITS, CAPES, ARABS, &C.
POPLINS, CHINE, FIGURED AND STRIPED VELVETEENS FOR DRESSES AND SACQUES.
PLUSH IN DESIRABLE COLORS.
ASTRAKHANS, CARACULLAS, &C.
BLACK MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, AND OTHER MOURNING GOODS OF VERY SUPERIOR FABRICS.
NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST.,
IN UNION-SQUARE.

### LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE.
SOCKS FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES.
NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST.,
IN UNION-SQUARE.

### JUST RECEIVED.

PLAIN SASH RIBBONS.
PLAID SASH RIBBONS.
NARROW RIBBONS OF ALL KINDS.
ROMAN SCARFS AND TIES.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS AND MUSLIN WORKS.
ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

**LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,**
NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST., IN UNION-SQUARE.

### FLANNELS, EXTRA CHEAP,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

**LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,**
NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST.,
IN UNION-SQUARE.

### OPENING OF FALL STYLES

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &C., &C.
Ladies' and Children's Hats in great variety.
Ladies' and Children's fine Furs, all the latest styles.
Finest goods and lowest prices in the City.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

## HOTELS.

### GLADSTONE HOUSE.

(A la Carte,)
Madison-av., corner 27th-st.
Desirable apartments, en suite, for families and gentlemen.
BENJAMIN L. MALLETT.

### FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SHOW CASE, 4

feet by 5, double English-plate glass, silver band, stands to fit, suitable for exhibiting all kinds of goods. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, in a small private family; is willing to do some washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference for two years; can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days at No. 29 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, and is also capable of taking care of a baby, and can give the best reference of three and a half years, and can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation in the City in a private family or small boarding-house; makes pastries, soups, does the coarse washing, or regular cook in the family. Call at No. 303 East 29th st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid; is a good dressmaker, and is an excellent hairdresser; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, side dishes, game, pastry and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., new No. 335, situations for a large number of cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, young girls, &c., and those lately landed.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a first-class young woman; she is a thorough laundress in all of its parts; flute; do up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a competent lady's maid and seamstress; can make dresses, dress hair, operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 15, A SITUATION as nurse; will make herself generally useful and willing; is a neat chambermaid; does plain sewing; wages, $5. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a private family—one as cook and to assist in the washing, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references furnished. Apply at No. 208 West 33d-st., City.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English cooking, and can furnish the best of City references as to capability and character; will assist in washing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 149 West 4th-st., third floor.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' washing at her own place; does everything of finery and fluting. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 11.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress and chambermaid with a private family; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 343 East 30th-st. till engaged.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, and is willing to assist in washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 172 West 23d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

**WANTED**—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT young woman, a situation as lady's maid or to wait on young ladies; the best of reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th-st., rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very good young woman; kind and obliging and thorough cook—meats, game, pastry, &c., at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, A SITUATION in some active business, or in a family, where she can be useful. Address A. B., No. 160 Broome-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD dressmaker; would go out by the day in private family. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

**AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT** House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., no charge till engaged, wanted a large number of first-class servants; situations now ready; also, girls lately landed suited immediately.

**COLORED SERVANTS OF EVERY CAPACITY**; best recommended; first-class families; at TITUS', Nos. 247 and 249 Thompson-st., on Washington-square; twelve years' experience; kept by registry.

**GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE** and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN MAN, MARRIED, with family, a situation as gardener or coachman; he knows all branches of gardening; grapes and flowers; gardener in France and City of Strasburg; he knows how to take care of horses, and can drive through the City of New-York; well recommended from first-class families, where he worked ten years; has been a gardener twenty years. Address LOUISE FRANK, 104th-st., Bloomingdale road, for six days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman; can be highly recommended for sobriety and trustworthiness, and understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employers. Call or address, for two days, J. B., at the livery stable, 18th-st. and 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, married, without family, a situation as coachman and groom with a private family; can furnish the best of City testimonials as to capacity in the care and management of horses. Call or address to private stable, No. 10 East 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an efficient and well-recommended young man; is a careful driver and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, ABLE AND willing to work, and having a thorough knowledge of the German language, a situation as clerk; best of references given. Address H. BARNEY, care J. S. Abbot, No. 131 Pearl-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom in a private family; best of City reference. Address JAMES JOHNSTON, Westchester Post Office, Westchester County, N. Y., for one week.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can clip well, &c., if required; can come well recommended. Address T. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver, with the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman in a private family, as first-class waiter; has the best of City reference. Address for two days M. G., care of H. Grassie, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom to care gentlemen's road horses; understands the care of trotting horses perfectly well; has several years' City reference. Call or address J. R. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; is obliging; can give eight years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 East 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold grapery and green-house. Address J. B. C., No. 876 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man of good understanding, as coachman and gardener; can milk, and is willing to be generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as shipping clerk or porter. Address R. JACKSON, Westchester Post Office, Westchester County, N. Y., for one week.

## MEDICAL

**$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PUR**chase the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose or any part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, rheumatism, irritation of the bladder or impotence. Although he can cure any case, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied the remedies, as usual, on favorable terms. Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

**DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF** the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

**LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence**, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

**A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS'** Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

**DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE** door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

**DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN** his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

## EXCURSIONS.

**FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.** —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PAREPA-ROSA.

ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO.....................Business Manager

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14th-st.

MONDAY, Sept. 13—Second performance in America of Balfe's charming, romantic Opera, THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER, which will be produced with gorgeous costumes, new scenery and the following powerful cast: Charles II., Mr. G. Hall; Rochester, Mr. W. Castle; Clifford, Mr. Albert Laurence (his first appearance in America); Colonel Wolf, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Ephraim Fleetwood, Mr. De Solla; Seymour, Mr. Howard; Drake, Mr. James; Ralph, Mr. E. Seguin; Spiggott, Mr. Harrison; Jessie, Miss Stockton, and Mary Wolf, MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

Conductor.........................Mr. CARL ROSA

SCALE OF PRICES—Private boxes, $10 and $8; reserved seats in parquet and dress circle, $1 50; admission, $1; proscenium boxes, $15; gallery, 50 cents.

SEATS CAN BE SECURED at the box office of the French Theatre, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 112 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

### PAREPA-ROSA.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA, AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FIRST NIGHT—THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, Balfe's charming and romantic Opera (one night only,) THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER, which will be produced with the same star cast and gorgeous mise en scene as at the French Theatre, New-York.

PRICES—Reserved seats in parquet, dress circle and balcony, $1 50; admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, $15 and $20.

Seats can be secured, commencing TUESDAY, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music and at the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

### HERMANN,

THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

Acknowledged in all parts of the world by the intellectual and scientific classes, and by amusement seekers in general, to be the leading and unsurpassable delineator and interpreter of REFINED ILLUSION, the unapproachable purveyor of DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY, and the only artist who graces with learned skill and exquisite manipulation FEATS OF MODERN MAGIC, and exalts the invention and performance of tricks of legerdemain (in which old and young may find unbounded delight and even instruction) to the dignity of a science and a profession, will make his FIRST APPEARANCE IN FIVE YEARS, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15. ALSO EVERY subsequent NIGHT OF THE WEEK, when he will develop a programme consisting of entertainments, WHOLLY AND ENTIRELY NEW, invented and designed BY HIMSELF expressly to signalize his return to this hemisphere, and not to be confounded with any programme heretofore presented to any audience. They embrace a grand scope, marvelous "effects," and singular and pleasing results, NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.

No appliances of mechanism, or assistance of paraphernalia of any kind are used in these astonishing performances. A single chair is all that is introduced upon the stage, the performer relying solely upon his skill and expertness for complete success.

The box office is now open.

THE GROSS RECEIPTS of this first performance will be presented to the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other relatives of the unfortunate dead of the AVONDALE MINES.

Admission $1, without extra charge for reserved seats. Family circle, 50 cents. Private boxes from $12 to $6.

THE BOX OFFICE IS NOW OPEN.

### TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

—MR. C. HERRMANN, Prestidigitateur, profoundly grateful for the very liberal patronage and unbounded applause bestowed upon his then new entertainments by the American people on his former visits to this country, and anxious to testify his thanks in a marked and substantial manner, has, at the expense of many thousands of dollars, perfected a series of the most difficult and brilliant magical pastimes wherewith to distinguish his brief season, to commence at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Sept. 15. The bewildering feats and tricks he will present are ENTIRELY NOVEL—UNLIKE AND SURPASSING ANYTHING HE OR ANYONE ELSE HAS BEFORE ATTEMPTED, and will be performed without a single piece of furniture, or any paraphernalia whatever. Mr. HERRMANN has taxed his purse and invention to the utmost to signify the high appreciation he cherishes of the American people, and to make them all the return in his power for their uniformly generous treatment of him. C. HERRMANN.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 13, at 8:

1. March, "Hero's".................Herrmann
2. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"...Strauss
3. Serenade for Flute and French Horn.........Tit'l
MESSRS. SIEDLER AND SCHMITZ.
4. Polka, "Linnet"....................Bosquet
5. Grand Fantasie, "Trovatore"...............Verdi
6. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..................Auber
7. Cavatina, "Una Voce," solo for Cornet.....Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Burgersinn"....................Strauss
9. Fantasie on Schubert's "Ave Maria".......Fr. Lux
10. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..............Suppe
11. Waltz, "Maud," Solo for Cornet.............Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Selections, "Genevieve de Brabant"....Offenbach

ON THURSDAY—GRAND FETE NIGHT, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. J. GOSCHE.

Admission tickets and private boxes can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) GRAND GALA NIGHT

### THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.

Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices, No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York, No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

### TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

THE "CHARLESTON OPERA HOUSE" Will be ready to open on or about the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER.

The house will be the most elegant of any in the South, and superior to any theatre in New-York, save "Booth's Theatre" and the "Grand Opera House."

Seating capacity about twelve hundred (1,200.)

Applications for hiring by the single night, week, month, or for the year, must be made to

JOHN CHADWICK,
Care of Julius L. Moses,
Charleston, S. C.

## RAILROADS.

### HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

### SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

### ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL

leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middleton and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

### NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

### THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE

is the most valuable safeguard ever attached to railway trains. It is in use on thousands of cars, and its value proved in hundreds of incontestable demonstrations.

It is now in use on all the lines between New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, via New-York Central and Lake Shore.

WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 19 Platt-st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[A CARD.]

We have the honor of informing the public that we propose giving for the first time in New-York a brief season of the regular GRAND HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC FRENCH OPERA, at the Academy of Music. The following well-known artists have been engaged by us from the Academies of Music of Paris and Brussels and the French Conservatoire, constituting a complete troupe, the decision upon whose merits we leave without hesitation in the hands of the critics and musical public of this Metropolis. The company consists of

Mlle. EUPHEMIE BLEAU, premiere chanteuse legere, [From the Opera Comique, Paris.]
Mme. CLOTHILDE AUDIBERT, forte premiere chanteuse, contralto, [From the Academy of Music, Paris.]
Mlle. FAYE FANSCHETTI, forte premiere chanteuse, mezzo-soprano, [From the Theatre Royal, Brussels.]
Messeurs DELABRANCHE and TABARDI, forte premiere tenors. [From the Academy of Music, Paris.]
Mons. GERIBANK, premier tenor leger, [From the Grand Theatre, Bordeaux.]
Mons. ALEXIS TASSON, premier basse noble, [From the Theatre Lyrique Imperial.]
Mons. TESTE, premier basse chantant, [From the Grand Theatre, Lyons.]
Mons. D'HASLER, baritone, [From the French Conservatoire.]

with several other artists, who, with the above, constitute it the most complete and efficient operatic company ever brought to this country. This may be seen by referring to the operas in their regular repertoire, which consist of

"LA FEMME ET LES MOUSQUETAIRES," "LA JUIVE," "CHARLES VI.," "LA REINE DE CHYPRE," by HALEVY.
"GUILLAUME TELL," by ROSSINI.
"LA DAME BLANCHE," by BOILDIEU.
"HAYDEE," "LA MUETTE DI PORTICI," "L'AMBASSADRICE" and "LA SIRENE," by AUBER.
"FAUST," by GOUNOD.
"LE PRE AUX CLERCS" and "ZAMPA," by HEROLD.
"LE SONGE D'UNE NUIT D'ETE," by AMBROISE THOMAS.
"LES AMOURS DU DIABLE," by GRISAR.
"L'ETOILE DU NORD," "LES HUGUENOTS" and "ROBERT LE DIABLE," by MEYERBEER.
"LA FAVORITE," by DONIZETTI.
"GALATHEE," by MASSE.
"SI J'ETAIS ROI" and "GIRALDA," by ADAM,

With many more, constituting very certainly the largest repertoire which has ever been submitted to the musical public by any management in this country.

The Conductors are: MESSEURS CHARLES VAN GHEL, TORRIANI and MARTIN.

Each opera which may be placed upon the stage will be supported by an ADMIRABLE AND COMPLETE BALLET, and mounted with properties and costumes from the Grand Opera, Paris. These, at all events, the management may permit themselves to say, will be unapproachable. The first representation will take place on or about MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, of which further notice and particulars will speedily be given. DRYANE & CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Sept. 11, 1869.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE.

LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

MISS BATEMAN, MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Commencement of the Fall and Winter Season.

Mr. Booth takes pleasure in stating that the opening night, MONDAY, Sept. 20, has been appointed for the initial performance of the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, who will on that occasion make her first appearance in this city for nearly three years in her celebrated character of LEAH, which will be produced upon the same scale of liberality and attention to details that have characterized the former productions at this establishment.

Box sheet now open.

### FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

DREAMS. DREAMS. DREAMS. Every night and SATURDAY Matinee, Boucicault and Robertson's brilliant romantic comedy entitled DREAMS, with the finest company in the United States, E. L. Davenport, George Clarke, George Holland, James Lewis, J. B. Polk, W. Davidge, Clara Jennings, Agnes Ethel and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

Shortly TWELFTH NIGHT, AND Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS! HOUSES CROWDED!
HOUSES CROWDED! GREAT SUCCESS!
THE BEST COMPANY IN NEW-YORK!
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2.

Topsy (her original character).....Mrs. G. C. Howard
Lawyer Marks............................Mr. G. L. Fox

All new scenery by Jas. E. Hayes and J. A. Johnson. And supported by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, George Becks, C. K. Fox, Asa Cushman, E. T. Sinclair, George Johnson, H. Cunningham, G. F. Ketchum, &c., &c., Misses Ida Vernon, Alice Cushman, Lily Vining, Flora Lee, E. Germon, Mrs. T. J. Hind, &c., &c.

IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

AUTHORIZED SUCCESSOR TO BARNUM'S.
BROADWAY—Corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
30 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
Every day at 2—MASANIELLO.
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS and Burlesque Company.
Every evening at 8—KING'S MUSKETEERS.
M. C. W. BARRY AND RAND SISTERS.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

Another new drama. The nautical mystical drama of the WIZARD OF THE WAVE. New scenery, machinery and nautical effects. MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

### STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY, EVENING, SEPT. 17, THE FRANKO FAMILY, five in number, varying in age from 7 to 14, each and all violinists and pianists, the musical wonders of the world, respectfully announce that their GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERT in New-York will take place as above, on which occasion they will be assisted by the renowned German tenor, Herr HABELMANN.

NOTICE—The Franko Family are all native Americans, born in New-Orleans, but their musical studies were perfected in Berlin, where, and in other German cities, their wonderful talent created the most unprecedented furor. Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office of the hall. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

### BRADY'S IMMENSE CURRICULUM.

JERSEY CITY, near the ferry.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, at 8:30 o'clock.
THE LA CROSSE INDIANS, 18 IN NUMBER.

Game of LA CROSSE in miniature, war dance, foot races, sweepstakes, &c., &c., by the fleetest of the tribe. JOHN GOULDING, English Athlete; 11 astonishing acts in 30 minutes, and other attractions; band of music.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 12, half-price.
ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor.

### THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPT. 17 AND

18, offers the best occasion for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, living in an apartment, a thoroughly competent, respectable woman, who understands cooking and waiting, where there would be no washing or ironing; to a very superior woman, good wages would be given. Call for three days at No. 49 3d-av. Mrs. SANDERS.

**WANTED**—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN to go thirteen miles into the country, one to do cooking and coarse washing, and the other to do waiting and fine washing; family small; wages good. Call, with recommendations, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 333 East 20th-st.

**PAPER BOXES.**—WANTED, SEVERAL girls for paste work; also a young man for inside porter and a boy; must be acquainted with the business. BINGHAM VENTRES, & CO., No. 114 Centre-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—50 GIRLS AND WOMEN DAILY for excellent situations in families returning to the City and others; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, 20 professed and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

**AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342** 4th-av. and 25th-st., excellent situations open in families returning to the City, viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework.

**IN A BOOK STORE.**—BOY WANTED about 14 years of age; must reside above 14th-st., on the West side. A tidy boy, active and industrious, (not afraid of work,) may hear of a good place by applying at No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs.

**CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED** by a mercantile house; one who has had some experience will be addressed, with names of references, WEYMOUTH, Post Office Box No. 4,440.

**WANTED**—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE packer in a wholesale house; must give the best of references from some City shoe house. Apply at Nos. 29 and 31 Park-place, on Monday.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR nurse and seamstress; she must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply from 11 to 12 A. M., on Monday, at No. 144 5th-av.

**WANTED**—EXPERIENCED HANDS AND neat sewers to learn to finish neckties and bows; no work given out. WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, No. 271 Canal-st.

**TWO SHOEMAKERS WANTED ON** new work and repairing, to go a short distance in the country; none but steady men need apply. Apply at No. 94 Green-st., basement.

**WANTED**—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress; must be experienced in their business; none but colored need apply. Call, with references, between 9 and 12, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

**WANTED**—A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO GO A short distance in the country; must have good references. Apply at No. 314 Broadway, up stairs.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

THIRTEENTH WEEK THIRTEENTH
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
REVIVAL EXTRAORDINARY IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR, WITH NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES,

The Great Historical Play and Military Drama by VICTORIEN SARDOU,

PATRIE, (FATHERLAND) PATRIE,
PATRIE, (FATHERLAND) PATRIE,
PATRIE, (FATHERLAND) PATRIE,

Translated for this establishment by Henry A. DeIlle, Esq.

GORGEOUS SCENERY AND EFFECTS,
GRAND MARCHES AND BATTLES,
STARLING SITUATIONS AND TABLEAUX.
DONNA DOLORES..........LUCILLE WESTERN

The cast will embrace THE ENTIRE COMPANY, several valuable additions, and 200 AUXILIARIES.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

WEDNESDAY—Extra matinee for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the late Avondale mining tragedy, tendered by Lucille Western, James Fisk, Jr., and every attache of the Grand Opera House.

LUCILLE WESTERN IN EAST LYNNE.

The coöperation of the public is solicited.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, OPENING OF THE SEASON.

Production, for the first time in five years, of Sheridan's Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Represented by the following artists: Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. WYNDHAM, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. O. MARLOWE, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss E. MESTAYER, Mrs. JNO. SEFTON, Miss L. PHILLIPS.

The play will be produced with NEW COSTUMES, SCENERY, DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS, in strict keeping with the period.

In active preparation, AN ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY, by T. W. Robertson, Esq. Also, the charming play of "CASTE," by the same author.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
UNDENIABLE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

of Boucicault's new drama of Modern Life, entitled FORMOSA; OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.

The play will be superbly mounted.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND A
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Box sheet open six days in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

### SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &C.

### GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., AT THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

The Thirty-Eighth is the most Complete Exhibition ever made by the Institute, and is held in the Best Building for a proper display of the various articles entered. The Second and Third-av. Railroads with more than a Hundred Extra Cars Running, the Belt and other City Railroads connecting with all the Ferries, afford ample, cheap and direct means of access to this Magnificent and Instructive Entertainment, which is constantly enlivened by choice Music.

Season tickets for gentleman, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents.

### STEINWAY HALL.—MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

KENNEDY'S FAREWELL SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENT.

PROGRAMME.

Love Song, "Come all ye Jolly Shepherds."
Domestic Song, "There's nae luck aboot the House"
War Song, "Draw the Sword, Scotland!"
Humorous Song, "The Laird o' Cockpen."
Pathetic Song, "Annie's Tryste."
Dialogue Song, "Tak yer Auld Cloak aboot ye."
English Song, "The Death of Nelson."
Plaintive Song, "The Flowers o' the Forest."
Humorous Song, "Come under my Plaidie."
Dialogue Song, "My Boy Tammie."
Jacobite Song, "Wae's me for Prince Charlie."
Patriotic Song, "Scotland Yet."

Finale, "Auld Lang Syne." Piano-forte, Miss KENNEDY. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, (numbered,) $1. Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. on Monday. Commence at 8 P. M.

### STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14, 1869.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that his first Grand Concert of the season will take place as above stated. The following eminent artists have, in the kindest manner, tendered their valuable services:

MADAME LUMLEY, Contralto.
MISS JULIA GAYLORD, Soprano.
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# THE CHURCHES.

## Services Yesterday in New-York and Brooklyn.

## Day of Prayer in the Presbyterian Churches.

## Pulpit Comments on the Avondale Disaster.

### Presbyterian Reunion—Observance in the Churches.

Yesterday being set apart, in accordance with the recommendation of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church which lately met in this City, as a day of prayer for the purpose of "obtaining the direction and guidance of the Holy Spirit in regard to the proposed union of the two Schools of the Presbyterian Church," there were special observances in the conventicles of that denomination. Prayers were offered and sermons were preached relative to the subject in many of the churches.

Among others, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK devoted their morning discourses to the topic of reunion. It was remembered also in the churches of Dr. ADAMS, Dr. HALL, Dr. SPRING, &c. Some of the leading clergymen of the denomination were not in the City. Among those were Dr. MURRAY, Dr. BOOTH, Dr. PAXTON and Dr. HALL.

### SERMON BY DR. CROSBY.

The discourse of Dr. CROSBY in the forenoon was listened to with much interest. He briefly sketched the history of Presbyterianism in this country, noting its Scotch origin and its extension far and wide over the land. The present dissension in its ranks is not its first one, he said. For nearly twenty years from 1739, the Synods of New-York and Philadelphia were two distinct religious bodies. After a reunion the Presbyterian Church was one until 1838, when the present rupture occurred, as the reverend speaker expressed it, "by an earthquake of polemic theology under an eclipse of charity." On the general subject of Church unity, he said that union of denominations was not so much needed as fraternization of denominations. He deplored the spirit of those bodies of Christians which locked themselves out from a liberal intercourse with other sects. The bond of peace was the only condition for the manifestation of a true Christian spirit.

The sermon concluded with an expression of earnest hope that next November would witness the two branches of the Presbyterian Church united.

## THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

### Sermon by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.

Last evening Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS delivered a sermon at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-fourth-street, in which he made special reference to the Avondale disaster. He took as his text the first five verses of the thirteenth chapter of St. Luke, in which Christ speaks of "the eighteen on whom the Tower of Siloam fell."

After referring to the terrible disaster at Avondale, and describing the scenes which may be supposed to have taken place in the mine after the fire broke out, the preacher said that some among his audience might be disposed to think that the 108 men who perished in the mine were depraved and wicked, blasphemers and doers of all manner of unrighteousness, and that the calamity they had suffered was but a judgment upon them. If any of his audience did think so, he would reply to them in the words of Christ, "Think ye they were sinners above all men? I tell you nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Mr. Foss then spoke of the recent deaths of two eminent men, of the great storm which had lately visited the Eastern coast, and of the vast number of shipwrecks which had lately occurred. All these, he said, were but warnings to us. It must not be supposed that accidents and sudden deaths occurred only to the wicked. Many good and truly pious men had been suddenly taken off. God ordered these things in his own way. The preacher then spoke of the lesson to be learned from the Avondale disaster. One hundred and eight men had been visited by swift and sudden destruction, and some 200 widows and orphans had been thrown upon a cold and pitiless world. God called to us through these victims of a terrible disaster, "Repent ye, or ye shall all likewise perish." From it too we might learn the necessity of all companies and corporations being compelled to take proper measures to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents. Life was a precious gift. Rightly used it is a ladder to Heaven. None but God has the right to terminate it.

### The Religious Lessons of the Disaster—Sermon by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon.

In the New-England Church, South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday morning, Rev. LEONARD W. BACON preached a sermon on the Avondale disaster.

"There were present at that season some that told him of the Galileans whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. And Jesus answering, said unto them: 'Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans because they suffered such things? I tell you nay: but except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish. Of these eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell ye nay; but except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish.'" Luke xiii., 1-5. These two events, the former of which was but a recent horror, the fresh news of which had just been announced to Jesus, were doubtless matter of much debate among his auditors; whether they should speak of them as casualties, or as providential dispensations, or as crimes on the part of those who executed, or who might have prevented them, or as special judgments on the victims of them for their special sinfulness. Our Lord explicitly declares of both these occurrences that they are not this last—a special judgment. As for the rest of his teaching on the subject, the most striking thing about it is that he seems, in God's behalf, to acknowledge (so to speak) the Divine responsibility for these transactions. It would have been a very natural device when men came to him with the story of this massacre of Pilate's, to speak as if it had been only Pilate's crime, and no affair of God's at all. But by discussing with the people what was God's purpose in it he plainly intimates that God had a purpose in it; that there is a divine purpose which includes even the results of human crime and wickedness. Speaking as the Son of God, he accepts the statement of the old, old mystery of the existence of evil under the reign of Almighty Goodness in its most perplexing form. We are brought face to face with this mysterious problem to-day. One hundred innocent men have been entrapped unawares in a horrible dungeon, and there slowly, steadily, inexorably suffocated to death. This awful massacre (so we should call it if it had been perpetrated by men) is executed in the presence of wives, mothers, children of the victims. The whole region pours forth its population as if to a public execution; and over the mouth of this hell the prayers and groans and tears of the broken-hearted are poured forth before the brazen heavens, and poured forth in vain. No tears nor entreaties, no vows nor promises nor intercessions, can stay the awful inexorableness of that execution. It is as if the hand of God had been kept pressed upon the mouth of that cavern, until the stoutest-hearted of all these victims had slept his sleep, and as if his terrible voice had kept saying to the pitiful bystanders, "No! you shall not interfere with me until this cruel work is done!" And then, as if the hand had been withdrawn, (as when the executioner gives up the dead body to the convict's friends,) that those hundred corpses might be claimed and carried home for burial. All this has happened under the providence of God. If God's providence does not extend to this, it does not extend to anything. You may trace it to the combination of what men call fortuitous or accidental causes—to negligence—criminal negligence perhaps; suppose even that you could trace it to direct and purposed crime; but trace it as far as you may, or in what direction you may, you cannot trace it beyond the purview and control of God. When men do these things—as the stoic, saint and Emperor Titus, in Galilee, or Marshal BUGEAUD, in Algiers—suffocating men in caverns by the hundred, what language do we use about them? But just now we are talking of this disaster as something exceptional in the divine conduct of this world's affairs. So we are misled by our imagination. You suppose that deaths by stroke of lightning, occurring one at a time, and one in a place, are a trifling item in a year's mortality; but you are appalled at the hecatombs that are sacrificed in railroad and steamboat disasters. But it is the cool computation of statistical science that there are more deaths each year from lightning than from railroad and steamboat disasters. A strange providence, you call it, forsooth, because here are a hundred deaths at once! What week in the year is there when there are not ten times a hundred widows bereaved and fifty times a hundred orphans left more pitifully destitute than these? Why is it? God has not flung down the solemn problem before us like a child's puzzle to be guessed at and then given up. We are bound to study it. I. Human suffering is essential to the development and manifestation of the noblest human virtue. A world without distress would be a world without pity or sympathy or tenderness for the weak, the suffering, the injured—a world without the heavenly luxury of self-denial and self-sacrifice. What would such a world be to live in? A soulless, heartless, pitiless paradise, with no infirmity, no free agency, no weakness to be shielded, no infirmity to be helped, no mortal peril to be succored. What compensations we already find for the horrors of this wholesale death in Avondale! Not alone the gathering of that whole region at the grave's mouth with tears of mutual pity, but, the whole land over, the outburst of Christian tenderness and humanity. Wherever the story goes, Charity will pour forth her treasures and her sympathizing tears for the bereaved, and starving Penury will rob her little store to give to the afflicted, and even Avarice will relax his niggard purse-strings. The heroism of those living miners who calmly descend the pit of death, if by any means they may save some—how does it ennoble human nature and make us proud that we are men! And the self-sacrifice of the devoted pair who die, how does it illuminate the Word of God and illustrate the highest reach of human virtue—that "peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die." This world is better worth living in to-day for the anguish that has come upon it, and the heroism it has yielded in return. II. In like manner, the awful curse of sin is compensated by the revelation thus made possible of God in the face of Jesus Christ. We thrill and exult as we behold those heroes at the coalpit strip themselves to their work, and put on the grimy garb of the miners and demand to be let down, down into the very den and lair of death. But what shall we reckon of God, when from the depth of our uttermost despair, we look heavenward and behold the everlasting Son stripping himself of the glory with which he had been girded as with a garment, and putting on himself the soiled vesture of our human nature, wearing the form of a servant, and being obedient to death—the death of the cross—for us men and for our salvation!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Sermon by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock.

In the church corner Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, the pastor, made the contemplated reunion the subject of his morning discourse.

The reverend gentleman took his text from Romans, xv., 7: "Wherefore receive ye one another, as Christ also received us, to the glory of God." The Jews who had accepted the doctrine of the Messiah, said the preacher, insisted on the strict observance of the Mosaic law by the Gentiles who had been converted. The latter, however, were unwilling to be bound by the requirements of the old Dispensation, because they believed Christianity to be pervaded by the law of liberty in non-essentials. They accepted the Messiah and his doctrines in all their fullness, but were not disposed to be governed by the prejudices of the Jews in matters which, according to their view, were not binding on the conscience, or regarding which they entertained views at variance with the Israelitish members of the Christian Church. This diversity of opinions produced jars and dissensions in the Church at Rome, and to reconcile these discordant elements the epistle from which the text is taken was written. Paul's desire was to remind them that they had no right to judge each other's conscience; that they were really one in Christ; and, as such, it was their duty to "follow after the things which make for peace." The design and intent of the epistle was peculiarly applicable to the Presbyterian Church in this juncture. The reverend gentleman then gave a summarized history of the movement toward reuniting the Old and New Schools, which, he believed, was speedily to bear full fruition. The causes which led to the division were many. One was a difference of opinion regarding the duty of Government toward the oppressed; in theological matters, many good men in the Church leaned toward the liberal phase of the great Genevan's doctrine; others, whose antecedents were of the Congregational order, desired a less restricted polity of ecclesiastical government; and there were yet other causes of dispute. Out of the controversy that ensued on these points finally came the separation, (in May, 1838,) and the two Schools of the Church went on in forwarding the interests of the Master's kingdom, each after its own conscientiously-accepted method. The causes which led to this separation have, however, disappeared. Some of the obstacles that seemed to prevent, irretrievably, a future reunion, have been shivered by the hand of God's providence. In January, 1864, after the Church South had seceded from their Northern brethren, the first step was taken toward reunion by the Presbytery at Newark, N. J. Seventy ministers and forty-three ruling elders signed and published a document declaring that reunion was not only proper but feasible. In January, 1865, a paper was established in advocacy of this movement. In 1868 the two General Assemblies met at the same time in St. Louis, directed in this not by their own will, but by the hand of God, and afterward in this City, where they laid down the admirable plan for consolidating the two branches of the Church, which is now being generally adopted by the Presbyteries at their Fall sessions. This plan is one which both Schools can adopt without danger to their religious convictions on either hand. It merely declares that the union shall be effected on the basis of the doctrinal standards common to both, and each branch is to be regarded as an independent body, and to stand on perfectly equal terms with the other in effecting the consummation. Thus they advanced to this reunion with hands extended and hearts warmed toward each other, and upon the jointure soon to be accomplished there would rest the blessing of God, for it will be a powerful instrument in promoting His glory here upon earth. It was well, however, to take a lesson from the advice of the apostle in his epistle to the Romans. If he exhorted the Church in Rome to mutual forbearance, so should the members of the two branches be exhorted now. There were certain particulars in which, in bringing about this reunion, they should strive to emulate the example of the early Christians whom Paul addressed. They should receive each other into their fullest confidence. Let all suspicious and evil surmises regarding each other be buried with the past. The differences which separated them were as to non-essentials, so let their reunion be made the more complete and lasting for the honor of the Church. They should not only receive each other into their confidence, but into their hearts. The reunion should be honest, earnest and sincere. Without this, even if there should be an exterior and formal joining together of the two Schools, their efforts would avail nothing in promoting the interest and welfare of the Church. That this proposed reunion should receive the divine benediction, and tend to the greater advancement of God's glory, should be the earnest and frequent prayer of every Christian soul who holds the Presbyterian policy of ecclesiastical government.

### Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams.

The second Sunday in September having been set apart by the General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, as a day of special prayer for Divine aid on the important question of the union between the two Schools, Rev. Dr. ADAMS announced that he would preach a sermon having special reference to the question of Christian unity. The sermon was extempore and was listened to very attentively by the congregation. "For through Him we both have access by one spirit unto the Father. Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God, and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone; in whom all the building fitly framed together, groweth into a holy temple in the Lord; in whom ye are builded together for a habitation of God through the Spirit."—Epistle to the Ephesians, ii., 18—22.

Though I have selected these verses from this chapter, I might as well have taken any paragraph from the same portion of Scripture. All exhibit the same idea in many forms of expression. The apostle congratulates the Ephesians on the change which had taken place in their condition. Ephesus was a heathen city. That word which we use in common parlance as synonymous with ignorance signifies, from its Greek origin, the nations at large. By preaching of the spirit those who were on the outer circle had been brought into the inner circle. They who had been strangers are now brought into the glorious unity of Jesus Christ. There is a natural relation by which all men are children of God. There is a relation by nature which pertains to the outer circle quite distinct from that which pertains to the inner circle. But it is of a different thing of which the apostle spoke in this chapter, a thing quite distinct from that relation founded on natural laws. The apostle speaks with wonderful solemnity of this relation. It is the kingdom of our blessed Lord to which the apostle here refers, and he congratulates the Ephesians that they have become fellow heirs. There is such a thing, therefore, as the household of God. The idea of unity involved is implied in the very idea of Christianity. We have but one God. The ideas of equality, of fraternity, of oneness are essential parts of Christian faith. There is room for diversity in the Christian Church, but the body is one. There is no room for monstrosities. There are walls, gates, turrets and towers, but the building is one. At first this simple but glorious idea of Christian unity was difficult to be understood. We are disposed to apologise for this difficulty of belief among the early Jews. The Gentiles were to share their privileges. It was necessary that a vision should be given to Peter to enable him to understand that to be a believer in Jesus Christ was a greater thing than to be a descendant of Abraham. Is there more than one Saviour? More than one who gave his life for the world? You have but one faith, one idea, one God. Can you conceive of anything more preposterous than these dissensions among people who are one in Christ? Is there anything in our imagination that carries with it more absurdity than this—a little community of men to exclude from their fellowship those whom God will welcome to His fellowship? Those who are one in Jesus Christ, and who believe in Him, should be drawn together and love one another. Now for the application of these thoughts. We have had an unnecessary distinction among us. We are inclined to believe that it was the spirit of God that led to a more thorough desire for unity. It seems to have a spiritual origin. We are to hope that this unity is to be consummated, and if so it is to be done only in answer to prayer. We do not build upon what prophets and apostles taught or upon them. It is the building upon which they were constituted that we care for. In life we hear much of rival roads and rival interests. Because one thing has been done another thing must be done to cut it off. Now, whatever is for the general good is good for private and local interests. You cannot do a good thing in Christ's name in one Church but it will be felt throughout the whole world. The general tone of the Christian Church will be affected. I commend this subject to you, earnestly entreating you to keep it in your hearts. If this thing is born of human ambition, if we are in danger of pride, if that should be our thought, God will frown upon us. But if this is our prayer, that through one spirit we may have access to Jesus Christ, one in Christ, one in motive, one in spirit, then God will bless us, and those who shall come after us will thank us that those old dissensions are healed, and that those who were two are made one.

### The Influence of Men Upon Earth After Their Death—Byron, Fessenden and Rawlins—Sermon by Rev. A. P. Putnam.

At the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, the pastor, Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, informed his congregation that on the following Sunday a collection would be taken up for the widows and children of the victims of the late Avondale calamity. He preached from the text: "For who can tell a man what shall be after him under the sun." Eccles. vi., 12. While enlarging upon the thought that the evil a man does lives after him, he said Lord BYRON did not wholly die from the earth when he breathed his last. Would to God he had. He had lived in the hearts and minds of millions since, and had corrupted myriads of souls by the magic power of his morbid fancy—silly youth, thrown into paroxysms of praise of the man who was yet the moral monster of his time. He then alluded to the recent death of General RAWLINS and Senator FESSENDEN. The former he described as a modest, true-hearted, honest, self-sacrificing patriot and hero, who, from the outbreak of the rebellion to the close of his life, stood by the side of General GRANT rendering him most efficient aid; and still his trusted friend, honored and loved, when the commander of the armies ascended to the Presidential chair. The latter was a wise and fearless, an able and an incorruptible loyalist and statesman, who never sought office, but whom office always sought; who never could be bought with money, and never could be dictated to by party; and who, in Cabinet and legislative hall, had rendered important service to the nation. They both would yet continue the good work they had commenced "under the sun." What a painful and striking contrast were such as these to the brilliant, selfish and lustful poet.

### Where are the Mighty Dead?—A Spiritual Sermon and Seance.

CLAIR R. DE EVERE, a lady who has recently appeared as an earnest advocate of the doctrines of Spiritualism, preached last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. There was a very good audience, the hall being almost filled. On the platform were Dr. HALLECK, CHARLES PARTRIDGE and other well-known advocates of Spiritualism. The lady, having been introduced in a few appropriate remarks by Dr. HALLECK, spoke at some length on the subject; but, though speaking with much confidence and clearness, advanced but little that was new. The answer to the question, Where are the mighty dead? she said, can only be given by those to whom spiritual manifestations are given. No church, no theological creed, no pulpit can answer this. Manifestations, if admitted, are by all religious denominations attributed to the influence of the evil one. They will tell you it is an impossibility to describe the dead whom you have never seen, yet Moses and Elias were recognized by Peter and John, who had never seen them. These certainly were not evil spirits. Christ has nowhere spoken in language to condemn the doctrines of Spiritualism; on the contrary, he made himself known to John, by whom he desired to send a message to his disciples. Again, on the isle of Patmos, John saw him as the lamb slain. He (John) was then under the influence of Christ. So, too, was Peter a medium when he proposed to build on the mountain three tabernacles—one for Christ, one for Moses and one for Elias. The doctrine of Spiritualism involves no conflict with the doctrines of the Presbyterian, the Catholic, the Methodist, or any other creed. How often was it said by our wisest men during the war, that we must succeed because WASHINGTON, the ADAMSES and General JACKSON was with us. What did they mean? They certainly could mean nothing, unless that the disembodied spirits of these great men were mingling among them and directing the national affairs. The lady then went on to argue that Spiritualism is properly a part of religion; that the Church said to be founded by St. Peter has always been powerful, because recognizing signs and manifestations; that it is impossible to be a Christian and also a materialist; that the great poets, statesmen, warriors and writers, who seem to have passed away, are yet present, influencing other minds, as in the case of LIZZIE DOTEN, almost a mere child, who can write the verses of BYRON and POE, as well as the prose of SHAKESPEARE. To prepare for this condition, it became all, she said, to be as pure as was John, to purify our minds and elevate our souls to the sublime and beautiful truths which unite us to that brighter world, which soothes the aching and bereaved heart and dries the widows' and orphans' tears.

At the conclusion of her address the lady came down among the audience, and assuming the voice and manner of a little girl of eight years began, as she announced, to describe to individuals in the audience their friends who had passed to the spirit world. Passing along the front row of seats she seemed to meet with general success, but after considerable delay some of the audience further to the rear arose and intimated that the front seats were filled by a spiritual ring, and it would be more satisfactory if she were to mingle more promiscuously in the audience. At this point a tall cadaverous individual, who looked as if he might have been a recent arrival from the spirit world himself, arose and asked her if she could tell him in what sphere his uncle was. This question seemed to be regarded as out of order, as a policeman moved to put the intrusive gentleman out, but was met by the disapprobation of a large portion of the audience, who seemed to think that questions of that sort were proper. The lady went on to describe the dead friend of another person, but was soon met face to face by the same inquirer after his uncle. The policeman again interfered, but yielding to the remonstrances of the audience, permitted the man to ask his questions.

The lady described very minutely a woman and a man, the man (his uncle) being in a sphere of happiness, and seemingly confident of success, asked him to say if she had told him truthfully. He replied that the description of the woman bore some resemblance to his mother, but that his uncle was alive and well, and with this announcement he pronounced the whole thing "a humbug," and left the hall. Several others passed through the same process, some recognizing a portion of the descriptions and others not. When about to close the meeting, it was proposed that a committee, be selected by the audience, to test the powers of the lady, but it being then after 10 o'clock, it was abandoned until next Sunday night. The lady said she was willing to submit to any such test, but that she was then weary, had lost one foot during the war, and, under the circumstances, preferred that the appointment of a committee be postponed until next Sunday. She would submit to any reasonable test, but to no insult. She had passed three years in the war, and would rather brave its bullets during three years more than face the treatment she is compelled to endure in advocacy of this great truth. In giving her descriptions of dead friends she assumes the voice and accent of a young girl who cannot speak plainly, but when excited she sometimes forgets, and comes out in broad and unmistakable adult accents and words. Her descriptions of the dead are very general, and any one must be sadly lacking in friends if they had not some one or other dead to whom her descriptions would apply.

### The Roman Catholic Jubilee.

In all the Roman Catholic churches of the City, yesterday, the clergy read the Archbishop's circular, and the Pope's letter, proclaiming the jubilee in honor of the approaching Council at Rome. The Papal letter is dated April 11, 1869, and signed by Cardinal N. PARRACIANI CARELLI. The jubilee season will commence in this Arch-diocese on Sunday, the 26th inst., and extends until the close of the great council, which opens its sessions on the 8th of December. To gain the pelnary indulgence held forth by the Pope in his letter, Catholics are required to confess their sins and partake of the Holy Communion; to visit certain named churches; to fast Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and give alms to the poor, according to their ability —to be called "Jubilee Alms." The Archbishop has designated the following as the churches to be visited by those anxious to gain the indulgence: The Cathedral, Mulberry-street; Church of the Nativity, Second-avenue; and St. Anne's Church, Eighth-street.

### Collections in the Catholic Churches.

In the Catholic churches of Brooklyn collections were taken up, at all the masses, for the relief of the families who are suffering by reason of the late terrible calamity in Avondale, Penn. In St. Patrick's Church, Kent-avenue, Rev. EDWARD FITZPATRICK, the pastor, made a powerful appeal to the congregation to respond liberally on the occasion. After announcing his own donation, which was a handsome one, he remarked that the widows and orphans made by this calamity were not of the Catholic faith. For this reason he hoped the aid extended would be greater than if the fact were otherwise. "Let us show to the world," said the reverend gentleman, "that Catholic charity takes no note of differences in language, nationality, color or creed; that it is large enough and broad enough to bring within its folds all the needy and the suffering, whether they kneel before the same altar with us, or worship God according to the formularies of another faith."

### Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The new Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, of which Rev. Drs. HOWLAND and CONRAD are joint rectors, opened yesterday for divine service after the Summer recess. It has been much embellished recently. The walls have been polychromed, richly colored glass coronas and windows have been added, and the caps of the marble columns have been finished with rich carvings. The altar has been refitted and a gilt and colored stone fountain placed in the chancel. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

### Rivington-street Mission Chapel.

The Methodist Mission Chapel, at No. 313 Rivington-street, was reopened yesterday for services, having been remodeled and improved. In the afternoon the room was filled with a large audience, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. WOODRUFF, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, of Brooklyn, and W. K. PEYTON, Esq. The number of scholars who attend the school is about 150, and is gradually increasing. Their Superintendent is Mr. MCBRIDE. Both the Mission and the school are in a promising condition.

### Five Points' House of Industry.

The chapel of the Five Points' House of Industry has been closed for some time in consequence of alterations being made to a portion of the building. It is intended to increase the height of the building by two stories. The new chapel will be on the ground floor, and will accommodate six hundred persons. Above this will be the school rooms and dormitories. The alterations will be completed before the Winter sets in.

### Reopening of Dr. Chapin's Church.

The Church of Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Fifth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, reopened yesterday, after the Summer recess. The choir, consisting of Miss NEWBOLD, soprano, Messrs. KELLY, DEYS and others, sang several choice selections, and Dr. CHAPIN preached with his usual effect.

## ROWING.

### A Fine Day's Sport at Poughkeepsie—Fall Regatta of the Shatemuc Boat Club—Two Races and a Tub Contest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Sept. 12, 1869.

The Fall regatta of the Shatemuc Boat Club occurred on the Hudson, opposite this city, late yesterday afternoon. Hardly a breath of air was stirring, and the bosom of the Hudson was as smooth as glass. It was in single scull shells, over a three-mile course. The entries were as follows:

| Boat. | Oarsmen. | Colors. |
|---|---|---|
| Josie | H. B. Le Roy | White and blue. |
| Nellie | Geo. Van Vliet | Blue and white. |
| Grace | George Burnap | Pink. |
| Kate | Guy C. Bayley | Lavender. |

In the toss for position, BURNAP took the inside, LE ROY next, VAN VLIET next and BAYLEY outside. The judges were RICHARD BAYLEY and JOHN R. LESLIE, of Poughkeepsie, and R. H. JEROME, of Harvard, and the starter RICHARD BAYLEY.

The starter called out to the contestants, "Are you ready?" and immediately shouted, "Go!" and then fired a gun, but before the report of the latter the boats had all got away in a bungling sort of manner. In fact, it was a miserable start. LE ROY and BAYLEY jumped right away from the other two. BAYLEY pulled splendidly, clinging to LE ROY's side tenaciously, but the latter was too much for him, and passed him a quarter of a mile away, leading him to the stakeboat, and turning it a length and a half in the advance, pulling easily. Before the boat was reached, both BURNAP and VAN VLIET pulled out of the race, when BAYLEY and LE ROY, coming down the homestretch, had it alone. LE ROY pulled easily, coming in six lengths the winner, in 28:50. On reaching the home boat news of a foul was given, LE ROY saying that BAYLEY had struck his boat twice on the way up the river, but it did not affect the result.

The second race was a double-scull shell-boat contest, over a two-mile course. The entries were as follows:

*Jennie*—Rowed by GEO. VAN VLIET and JOHN GRUBB, Jr.; colors, blue and white.

*Twilight*—Rowed by GEO. S. BURNAP and GUY C. BAYLEY; colors, pink and white.

The boats had a fair start, the *Twilight* taking the lead. The *Twilight* maintained the lead to the stakeboat, turning about five lengths in the advance, which gap was not increased coming down the homestretch, the rowers in the *Jennie* seeming determined to hang on to the last. The *Twilight* won the race in 17:34, both boats being cheered on coming in.

The closing contest was the most exciting of all. It was a grand tub race.

There were four entries to this novel affair, as follows:

*Pedagogue*, occupant G. C. BAYLEY; *G. F. R.*, ALLAN HAMILTON; *Arrow*, JOHN GRUBB, Jr.; *Swash*, GEORGE BURNAP.

The course to be paddled over was sixty feet in length, from the stern of the boat-house to the southwest corner of Murphy's dock and return. The first to appear in his tub was BURNAP. He seated himself carefully in his frail bark, and just as he was about to commence paddling his tub turned upside down, and he fell under it. The surrounding hills resounded with cheers and laughter. HAMILTON, much lighter than BURNAP, came next, paddled out a few feet and overboard he went, the tub on his head. BAYLEY followed with much coolness, but he too went by the board, and then all three were struggling in the water, vainly endeavoring to get their tub righted and to seat themselves therein. While this was going on young GRUBB the lightest of them all, floated away from the Club-house in his tub, sitting upright in it and paddling vigorously with his hands. He floated toward Murphy's dock in fine style, reached it in safety, and turning about, started back, still maintaining his equilibrium, amid much cheering. Fifteen feet further, and he would reach the starting point; but for a tub race that is a long distance, and before he had passed over it his tub nearly filled with water, capsized, and down he went, amid cries of "That's too bad." He was so successful, however, that the prize was awarded him, neither of the other contestants having remained in their tubs a single minute. That closed the sport for the day.

## THE RAWLINS FUND.

### Contributions from the Cubans—Letter of Condolence to Mrs. Rawlins.

The following letters, signed by the President and the Secretary of the Republican Central Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico, have been sent to General BUTTERFIELD, Treasurer of the Rawlins Fund:

JUNTA CENTRAL REPUBLICANA  
DE CUBA Y PUERTO RICO, NO. 71 BROADWAY,  
NEUVA-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

We beg to inclose $20,000 in bonds of the Republic of Cuba as a subscription to the relief fund for the family of the late General J. A. RAWLINS, and we regret that the urgent exigencies of our cause forbid our making this offering in a more available form, but trust that ere long, when the heartfelt desires of General RAWLINS in favor of our young Republic be fulfilled, these securities may prove of valuable assistance. We also send a letter which we request you to forward to Mrs. RAWLINS, and greatly oblige

Yours respectfully,

J. M. LEMUS, President.  
J. F. BASORA, Secretary.

General BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer, New-York.

JUNTA CENTRAL REPUBLICANA  
DE CUBA Y PORTO RICO, NO. 71 BROADWAY,  
NUEVA-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

*To Mrs. General John A. Rawlins:*

The sympathy which your honored husband always felt for the Cuban cause, and the noble wish expressed in his dying words for the deliverance of our country, have filled the hearts of all patriotic Cubans with sincere grief for the untimely loss of such a noble and true friend. As representatives of the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba, we beg now to add one more expression of gratitude and respect to the great number of manifestations so deservedly made on this sad occasion by your countrymen, who, without distinction of party, have shown how much his services as a high-minded statesman and accomplished soldier are appreciated by the American people.

With the greatest consideration, we remain, Madam, your most obedient servants,

JOSE MORALES LEMUS, President.  
J. F. BASORA, Secretary.

We have received a communication setting forth that "a subscription is now open for all Cubans residing in the United States, at $1 each, in behalf of the widow and orphans of the late General RAWLINS. The lists are being rapidly filled up, and the greatest sorrow prevails among our Cuban population for the untimely loss of such a warm friend of their cause."

### The Recent Gale—Its Effects on Long Island.

The gale of Wednesday was the most severe experienced since 1815, according to old and competent judges. It did great damage on Long Island, as well as in other places. A three-masted schooner, belonging in Boston, and laden with coal, bound for New-York, was grounded about seven miles off Montauk Point. The crew consisted of nine men, seven of whom reached the shore in safety, and two found watery graves in the attempt. She went to pieces in about an hour. The yacht *Ceres* went ashore on Gardiner's Island. A carryaway boat went ashore and was knocked to pieces on Cherry Harbor Point. Two seine boats went adrift from the harbor, and are supposed to be lost. The house of the keeper of Montauk Light was badly damaged, the chimneys being blown down and the windows dashed to pieces, and the foundation disturbed.

### Railroad Accident—A Man Cut in Two.

A man was yesterday morning found lying dead upon the track of the New-Jersey Railway, at the depot in Jersey City. His body was almost severed in two. It is supposed that he had fallen asleep on the platform of the midnight Trenton freight train, which he had boarded, a little distance up the track, and falling off, had been run over. Coroner WARREN was notified, and having viewed the body, ordered its removal to the man's home. He will hold an inquest this evening. The man had left his home early in the evening with $16 in his pocket, intending, as he said, to go into Jersey City and purchase a pair of pantaloons. Neither the new pantaloons nor the money were found upon his person.

## MURDER IN HOBOKEN.

### A Man Beaten to Death—Arrest of His Alleged Assailants.

Hoboken has been the scene of another shocking affair. A murder has been committed, and the victim is a poor laborer named JOHN O'NEIL. The circumstances, as far as ascertained, are these: It appears that on the evening of Tuesday last O'NEIL was in his room at the house of JOHN KENNEY, corner of Clinton and First streets, in company with EDWARD MASON, JAMES O'BRIEN, JOHN KENNEY and JAMES KENNEDY. After his visitors had been with him some time a dispute arose growing out of the contested ownership of a cigar. It had been taken from a table by O'NEIL, who claimed it as his, but this was denied by the others, one of whom insisted on having it. O'NEIL refused to give it up, and after a violent altercation a fight ensued, in which O'NEIL was severely handled, being badly bruised and cut about the face and on other parts of his body. After the fight, the visitors left the house, and at the foot of the stairs were heard to declare their intention to "finish him" (meaning O'NEIL) pretty soon. Nothing transpired to show there was anything serious in the threat till Saturday night, at which time O'NEIL went to a saloon kept by one MICHAEL HART, a few doors from where he lived, at about 7 o'clock. This was the last seen of him till 9:30 the same evening, when his body was found in the hallway of his dwelling by JOHN KENNEY, his landlord. Information was at once forwarded to the authorities, accompanied with a statement of the occurrence of Tuesday, whereupon a warrant was issued by Justice WHITE for the apprehension of Edward Mason, James O'Brien, John Kenney and James Kennedy, and they were held to appear when wanted in the sum of $2,000 each.

There are doubts as to the manner of O'NEIL's death, some being inclined to believe it was the result of the injuries he received on Tuesday; but this opinion is somewhat affected by the fact that a dirk-knife was found by his body when discovered, and it may be possible that he was waylaid and still further mutilated on the night of his death. Coroner WHITE will hold an inquest on the body, at his office in Hoboken, this evening.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 11—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account.

The prices of American securities in New-York have not yet been published here, and the following prices are therefore given without reference to the condition of the home market. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 83; 1865, old, 82¼; 1867, 81¾; Ten-forties, 75¾. Erie Railway Shares, 26¼. Illinois Central, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—11 A. M.—COTTON.—The market opens firmer but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 13⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Tallow 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 11—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93. American securities are quiet at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 82⅞; 1867, 81¾. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d. ℔ cental.

PARIS, Sept. 11—2 P. M.—The Bourse is excited. Ren'es, 70f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 13⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork, 110s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

HAVRE, Sept. 11.—Cotton opens firm on spot at 159f. ℔ cwt., and quiet afloat.

PARIS, Sept. 11—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 17c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 11—3:30 P. M.—Petroleum is firmer at 55½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 12.—American Bonds are active and firm; Five-twenties of the issue of 1862 are quoted to-day 87⅛.

HAVRE, Sept. 12.—Cotton market yesterday closed quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The following is a report of the Sugar and Exchange markets for the week ending Sept. 11: SUGAR—Nos. 10 to 12 firmer, at 8¾@9¼ reals ℔ arroba; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 16,000 boxes, 1,000 hhds. to foreign ports, 10,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds. to the United States. The total stock on hand in Havana and Matanzas is 241,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds. EXCHANGE—On London 15¾@16¼ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris 2⅝@3¼ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, sixty days sight in gold, 6@6½ ℔ cent. premium; short sight 7½ ℔ cent. premium; sixty days sight in currency, 21¼ ℔ cent. discount; short sight 19 ℔ cent. discount. There are now in port 25 ships and barks, 28 brigs, and 8 schooners.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—EXCHANGE quiet at 1-5 ℔ cent. discount buying, and par selling. FLOUR more active at $5 25@$6 12½ for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer at an advance of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 28; No. 2 at $1 25@$1 26¼. CORN moderately active at a decline of ½c@¾c.; sales of No. 2 at 82½c.@83¼c.; rejected at 75c.@80c.; no grade, 77c.@78c. OATS firmer and more active at an advance of ½c.; sales of No. 2 at 44½c.@45¼c.; closing at 45. RYE active but unsettled at a decline of 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at 87c.; No. 2 at 85c.@86c.; rejected, 75c.@77c. BARLEY steady; sales of No. 2 at $1 35. HIGHWINES firm and excited at $1 10@$1 12. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK dull at $33 50. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 17c. CATTLE dull at $3 62½@$4 37½ for Texan and Common Steers. Live HOGS steady but less active at $8 25@$9 for Common to Medium; $9 25@$9 37½ for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS steady and a shade higher; Corn to Buffalo, 6c.@6½c. by sail and steam. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 206,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Sept. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 43@$1 44; Red Winter, $1 50; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 55. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 is held at $1 04@$1 05. BARLEY—None in market; Canadian nominally $1 35. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—On Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c. to New-York; Lumber, $5 to the Hudson. Lake IMPORTS—6,200 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 2,800,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—497 bbls. Flour, 17,800 bushels Wheat, 14,200 bushels Corn, 1,500,000 feet Lumber. Shipped by rail in the last forty-eight hours—5,177 bbls. Flour. The amount of grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday at noon was 1,107,000 bushels Wheat, 760,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—FLOUR in better demand; sales 200 bbls. No. 1 City Spring at $6 50; 100 bbls. Western Bakers', $7 62; 200 bbls. Western Spring, $6 75; 100 bbls. White Southern, $8 50. RYE FLOUR nominal at $5 75. WHEAT dull; Spring neglected; sales 900 bushels Red Toledo No. 1, 7,800 bushels Amber Ohio, 7,200 bushels Amber Michigan, all at $1 42, closing weak. CORN dull; sales 11,000 bushels Western at 96c.; 7,500 bushels do., 91c.; car lots, 92c.@98c. OATS steady; sales 38,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c.; 28,000 bushels do., 52¾c. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Sales 5,000 bushels Canada at about $1 20. SEEDS—400 bags New Timothy at $4@$4 25. PORK, $33@$33 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD, 19c.@19¼c. HIGHWINES—Sales 100 bbls. at $1 09, now held at $1 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; Wheat, 4,800 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—TOBACCO firm but unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 do., $1 16@$1 20; Choice, $1 25@$1 32; No. 1 and choice White, $1 30@$1 36. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS heavy; in bulk, 45c.@46c.; in sacks, 49c.@50c. BARLEY dull at $1 25@$1 45 for prime to choice Spring, and at $1 85@$1 95 for do. Fall. RYE dull at 85c.@87½c. WHISKY firm at $1 10. PORK dull at $33 50@$33 75. Dry-salted MEATS firm at 14¼c. for Shoulders, and 18c. for Clear Sides. BACON buoyant; Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c.; Loose do., 18½c. LARD dull at 19c.@19½c. for tierce, and 20½c. for keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS active at $7@$10 25. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 23@$1 28; White, $1 35@$1 45. CORN dull at 95c. OATS dull at 53c.@56c. RYE, 98c. WHISKY firm at $1 09@$1 10. Mess PORK and LARD dull and nominal. Bulk MEATS held at 14c. for Shoulders; 18¼c. for Sides. BACON, 15¼c. for Shoulders; 18¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. BUTTER firm at 30c.@38c. EGGS advanced to 22c.@23c. GOLD, 134¾, buying, and 135@135¼, selling. EXCHANGE firm at 1-10 ℔ cent. discount buying, and par selling. MONEY close.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—FLOUR dull; City Spring Extras, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT easier at $1 28¼ for No. 1, and $1 24¾ for No. 2. CORN dull at 83c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at an advance of 1c.; sales of No. 2 at 43¼c.@44c. RYE dull at 86c. for No. 1, in store. BARLEY nominally unchanged. Grain FREIGHTS steady at 6¼c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts of the week, 6,500 head. The market closed firm with a good demand for good stock; Poor is dull and heavy at a decline; Poor to Medium, $5@$7; Fair to Extra, $7 40@$8 50. SHEEP—The receipts are moderate; shipping stock dull; there was a fair demand for good Sheep. There is a light movement in HOGS; Extra are steady and ¼c. better than last week; shipping quiet and inactive.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—COTTON—Prices easier; sales 370 bales Middling at 31¾c.; receipts, 547 bales; exports coastwise, 2,091 bales. FLOUR lower; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 20; Treble Extra, $6 25. BRAN, $1 07½@$1 10. PORK lower; Mess, $35. LARD, 20¼c.@21c. Other Provisions unchanged. GOLD, $1 34¾. STERLING, $1 45¾. New-York EXCHANGE, ¼@⅛ discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—FLOUR quiet; Shipping extra, $5@$5 50. WHEAT—Sales fair Shipping at $1 60; Choice, $1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 74¼. Mining Stocks weak; Alpha, $14; Belcher, $18; Bullion, $8; Chollar, $14; Confidence, $31; Crown Point, $26; Empire Mill, $39; Gould & Curry, $81; Hale & Norcross, $126; Imperial, $47; Kentuck, $202; Occidental, $15; Ophir, $18; Overman, $75; Savage, $47; Sierra Nevada, $6; Yellow Jacket, $46.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—WHEAT in moderate milling demand; sales 1,000 bushels Amber State at previous prices. RYE sought after with sales of State at $1 15. CORN quiet but steady; Western Mixed, $1 15. BARLEY—Only six-rowed wanted, and scarce; two-rowed plenty and neglected; sales moderate of the former at full prices. OATS firm; sales of State at 65c.@65¼c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5@$5 25. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 45c.@50. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $33 25@$33 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16c; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 19¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.; Extra do., 23¼c. LARD, 20c. WHISKY steady at $1 10. TOBACCO firm at $7 35@$15 75.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 34c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$8 50; do. Family, $9 25@$10 75; Western [illegible] [illegible] Extra, [illegible] WHEAT [illegible] CORN [illegible] OATS [illegible] Mess PORK quiet at $[illegible] [illegible] Clear Rib, 20c. [illegible] LARD [illegible] [illegible] WHISKY [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—COTTON steady; Uplands 30¼c.; receipts, [illegible] bales [illegible] WHEAT unchanged. CORN [illegible] OATS [illegible] PORK, $34 50. LARD unchanged. BACON steady; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 19¼c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 11.—The COTTON market opened with a moderate demand, but during the day prices softened down in consequence of advices from New-York; receipts, 1,669 bales; exports, 1,766 bales; Middling Uplands, 30½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 11.—Spirits of TURPENTINE, 39c. Nothing doing in RESIN. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 50@$3. TAR, $2 50. COTTON—Middlings, 30½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—COTTON quiet but steady; sales, 225 bales; Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 970 bales; exports, coastwise, 396 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—COTTON is quiet and prices are easy; sales, 234 bales; receipts, 470 bales; Middlings, 29½c.@29¾c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 11.—WHEAT steady but unchanged. CORN heavy and nominal. OATS firm at 51c.@52c. RYE and BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—WHEAT—White, $1 39; No. 1 Amber, $1 34. CORN firm at $1. OATS dull at 47c.@50c.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 11.—Nothing was done to-day in COTTON; receipts, 90 bales; exports, 162 bales.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 11.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 2d issue, 109; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 135.

[Advertisement.]

Over thirty banks have been protected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph since the Ocean Bank robbery. Look out for imposition and infringement. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| City of Antwerp | Sept. 2 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Java | Sept. 4 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Holsatia | Sept. 14 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Russia | Sept. 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Minnesota | Sept. 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Siberia | Sept. 16 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Rhein | Sept. 16 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Virginia | Sept. 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| St. Laurent | Sept. 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA. | | | |
| Alaska | Sept. 16 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| Eagle | Sept. 16 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Minnetonka, from Charleston.*—Miss M. Johnson, Miss Minnie Walcott, Miss Janie Peck, H. Goodrich, R. M. Elliott, R. Terry, G. W. B. Smith, James McCluskey, Wm. Russell, John Phillips, E. Haven, Robert Small, Samuel Brown, S. H. Nother, G Z. Dick.

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 38 | Sun sets..... 6 13 | Moon rises.11 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 04 | Gov. Island. 1 53 | Hell Gate.. 3 15

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 12.

### Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Loriliard.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Minnetonka, Carpenter, Charleston, Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Tamerlane, (of Philadelphia,) Sumner, Antwerp July 25, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced much calm weather during the passage; Sept. 8, lat. 39 47, lon. 70 19, encountered a terrible gale from W. S. W. round to S. E., which lasted 12 hours, causing a tremendous cross sea.

Bark Southern Belle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bergman, Montevideo 52 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Dabney, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Gerhardt & Norton. Sept. 8, no lat., &c., encountered a terrific hurricane, but sustained no damage.

Brig Cora, (of Newport, Wales,) Full, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray—vessel to Geo. F. Bully. Crossed the equator Aug. 18, in lon. 38 15. Sept. 8, no lat., &c., encountered a hurricane, during which lost fore and main topsails.

Brig Mary M. Francis, (new, 400 tons,) Francis, Port Jefferson, L. I., (where she was built,) in ballast to master.

Schr. Julia D., (of Turk's Island,) Hertong, Porto Plata 11 ds., with wood and fustic to Eggers & Hienlein. Sept. 8, lat. 38 30, lon. 73, encountered a heavy gale, carried away jibboom, split sails, lost anchor, and 35 fathoms chain. Cabin filled with water. The vessel was on her beam ends for an hour. Saw a ship with fore topmast gone steering west. Had rough weather the entire passage.

Schr. Hartstene, Teller, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. 8th inst., off Montauk, had a gale from S. E., split fore and mainsail, and jib, and stove water casks.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Rackett, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Leesburg, Hoyt, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Helen Crawford, Davis, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Schr. F. D. Nelson, Heeney, New-London.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, New-Haven.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, New-London.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Jones, Hartford.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Cold Spring.

Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Acker, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Mauna, Brooks, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Garland, Lindsay, Branford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. C. J. Kingsland, Davis, Whitestone.

Schr. Twelve Sisters, Hodgdon, Hartford.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Shehan, New-Haven.

Schr. Florence, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Long Island, Gallagher, Cow Bay, L. I.

Schr. Celeste, Smith, Huntingdon.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Phillips, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. R. & E. Steelman, Nickerson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., clear.

### By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 12.—Arr. schr. Ida Richardson, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 8, A. M.—Arr. whaling schrs. Winged Racer, (of and for Provincetown,) Graham, with 80 bbls. blackfish oil, all told; Rising Sun, Freeman, (do. do.,) 50 bbls. sperm, 100 bbls. blackfish, all told; Arthur Clifford, (do. do.,) Dyer, 50 bbls. whale on board, 50 bbls. do. sold on voyage; Ada M. Dyer, (do. do.,) 150 bbls. whale, all told.

Sld. schrs. Evelyn and Mary D. Haskell.

P. M.—Heavy gale from S. E. to S. prevailing, raining.

9th, A. M.—No arrivals.

The steamer Monohansett was detained here by the gale.

The schr. Harper, Gott, Philadelphia for Ellsworth, was dragged out of the harbor in the gale, and is not in sight. The Harper set colors for assistance while dragging out. One brig and 4 schrs. ashore in Tarpaulin Cove, and 2 schrs. ashore on Nashan, between Tarpaulin Cove and Wood's Hole—names not ascertained.

In port this A. M.—Brigs George S. Berry, Adaline Richardson, Chilianwallah, (Br.,) Catawba, (Br.,) George Gilchrist; schrs. Charles P. Stickney, Clary W. Elwell, Willow Harp, Percy, Amelia, Snow Squall, Nellie, Montana, J. B. Clayton, M. L. Newton, Transfer, A. D. Scull, Bagaduce, John Lymeburner, A. J. Fabens, Charles E. Gibson, Olive Hayward, Sallie B., David Wasson, Malvenia Jane, (Br.,) Waters-Watchman, A. L. Putnam, Rising Sun, Winged Racer, Arthur Clifford, and Ada M. Dyer.

7 A. M.—Wind west; fresh, clear.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The Spanish bark Aurora, from London, has arrived at this port. She reports the burning, on the 8th inst., of the English bark Thistle, from Glasgow for Matanzas with a cargo of coal, off Cayo Santa Maria. A Spanish man-of-war went to her assistance.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—The steamship Manhattan, from New-York for Liverpool, has arrived.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURATIVE METHOD

EXPOSED.

EXTRACT FROM MR. GALLATIN'S LAST LETTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7, 1869.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN: Dear Sir: Possibly my silence may seem strange, considering the obligations I am under to you; but I determined that I would not write until I could announce an entire success. This has occurred at last, and I make the announcement with unfeigned pleasure and gratitude. Owing to the complicated nature of my troubles, the difficulties surmounted have been great.

I am now, thank God and Dr. Sherman, better situated than ever before. I can never forget who it was that put me in the way of obtaining such a blessing as I had always supposed impossible. I think I shall try to spend a day or two in New-York before the cold weather begins, as I am very anxious to report my success to you personally. My friend, Mr. T., of whom I spoke to you as having been cured by Dr. Heaton, of Boston, finds, after two years have passed since the operation, that no cure was effected. After the operation he put on his truss, (whether by the Doctor's order or not, I know not,) and has worn it constantly. Some time since he removed it, and the rupture appeared.

I am in hopes I may succeed in getting him to call upon you, when he goes to New-York, as I am confident you could cure him easily.

It would be a great triumph of your skill and method, after his lying upon his back for several weeks, after a surgical operation by Dr. Heaton, to no purpose.

His son also has a rupture (scrotal.) He will probably make you a call the first time that he visits New-York.

Hoping soon to see you, and wishing you temporal and eternal happiness, I remain yours, respectfully,

A. GALLATIN.

RUPTURED

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DR. SHERMAN,

AT HIS OFFICE, 697 BROADWAY.

For pamphlet and photograph likenesses of bad Ruptures cured, and other information, inclose ten cents.

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All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.

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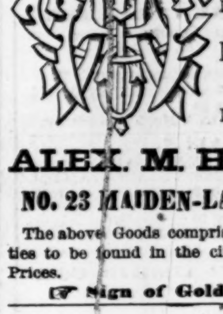

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NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

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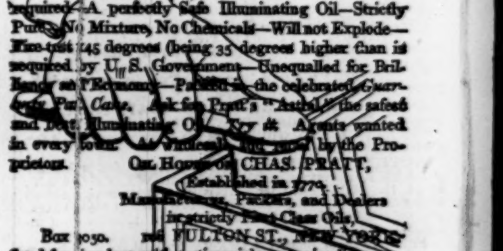
☞ Sign of Gold Telegraph. ☜



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